The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1896. NO. 29

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	PM.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.25		8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....5.31		8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...5.36		8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....5.53		9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.15		9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....6.36		9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....6.42		9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown6.57		10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.06		10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport 7.15		10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....7.39		10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville 7.54		11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville. 7.58		11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....8.10		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a, m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8 32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11. arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 30	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

THE CRIME OF 1873.

What It Really Was, and How It Came to Be Committed.

Professor W. G. Summer in Harper's Weekly.

It is alleged that the law of 1873 was enacted surreptitiously. Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying that free coinage men only ask for a restoration of "that system that we had until it was stricken down in the dark without discussion." Within the last ten years the facts of the legislative history of the law have been published over and over again. They are to be found in the report of the comptroller of the currency for 1876, page 170; in "Macphearson's Political Manual" for 1890, page 157, and in "Sound Currency," vol. III, No. 13. The bill was before congress three years, was explained and debated again and again. The fact that the silver dollar was dropped was expressly pointed out. It is not justifiable for any man who claims to be honest and responsible to assert that it was passed "in the dark without discussion." The fact is that nobody cared about it. It is noteworthy that the act is not in "McPherson's Manual" for 1874. It was not thought to be of any importance. It was not until after the panic of 1873 that attention begun to be given to the currency. To that, I who write can testify, since I tried in vain, before that time, to excite any interest in the subject. I was once in the gallery of the house of representatives when a question of coinage was before the house. I counted those members who, as far as I could judge, were paying any attention. There were six. What is it necessary to do in such a case, in order to prevent the claim, twenty-five years later, when countless interests have vested under the law, that the law is open to "reversal" because it was passed "in the dark?"

How can a law be passed through congress surreptitiously? We have indeed heard of bills being "smuggled through" in the confusion attending the last hours of the session, or as an amendment, or under a misleading title, etc. There are the rules of order, however, by which all legislation is enacted. All laws which get through the mill are equally valid. There has been and never can be any distinction drawn between them according to their legislative history. In the present case there was not the slightest manœuvre or trick, nor is there even room to trump up an allegation of the kind.

It is said that "the people" did not know what was being done. How do they ever know what is being done? There is all the machinery of publicity, and it is all at work. If people do not heed (and of course in nearly all cases they do not) whose fault is it? Who is responsible to go to the 10,000,000 voters individually and make sure that they heed, lest twenty-five years later somebody may say that the fact that they did not heed lays down a justification for a new project which certainly is "a crime" in the new sense which is given to that word here?

The act of 1873 did not affect any rights or interests. It took away an option which had existed since 1834, but had never been used, and for ten years before this act was passed had sunk entirely out of sight under paper money inflation. Secretary Boutwell, when he first brought the matter to the attention of congress in 1870, explained the proposed legislation as a confiscation of existing coinage laws. Later it took the shape of a complete simplification of existing law, history and fact, in order to put the coinage on the simplest and best system as a basis for resumption. As we had then no coin, we had a free hand to put the system on the best basis, there being no vested rights or interests to be disturbed. That this was a wise and sound course to pursue under the circumstances is unquestionable. Three years later, by the rise in greenbacks and the fall in silver, it came about that 412½ grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, was worth a little less than a greenback dollar. The old option would, therefore, if still existent, have been an advantage to debtors. Complaint and clamor for the restoration of the option then began, but to give such an option, after the market had changed, would be playing with loaded dice. The European countries which still retained the option abolished it as soon as silver began to fall, and we, if we had retained it open until that time, ought to have done the same.

A Fish Story.(?)

They were telling fish stories.

The usual yarns were spun and everyone tried to outdo the others, except one old man, who took no part.

"Did you ever fish?" asked one.

"Was raised on the Kennebec river, up in Maine, and never did much but fish," was the quiet reply.

"What was the most fish you ever caught in one day?"

"Three."

"Three? Oh, you are joking.

"No. I ain't. It was near the mouth of the Kennebec river. Then the water went down and they could not get back, and I got some log chains, hitched mules to them and dragged them out."

"What kind of fish were they?"

"Whales." And the old man shifted his tobacco to the other cheek and looked truthful.

—The Darlington, Wis., *Journal* says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Ceamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Smoking Kills Germs.

Smoking is a preventative of disease, according to a celebrated Viennes professor of chemistry. He estimates that the chances of a smoker catching diphtheria, smallpox, cholera or other contagious diseases whose germs are inhaled through the throat and lungs, as compared to the non-smoker, is one in twenty-eight. He asserts that smoking tends to check the development of bacteria and kill them. It is well known that smoking is forbidden by physicians and employes in laboratories given over to the cultivation and propagation of germs of different diseases for experiments. Smoke kills these minute organisms, and what applies equally to the hnman body.

—If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

WHY SILVER FELL.

Toledo Blade.

The theorists of the Popocrat party all claim, as free silverites have claimed for years, that the "crime of 1873" is solely and entirely responsible for the fall in the bullion price of silver.

Mr. Bryan evidently holds the same theory, else he would not have claimed that free coinage by this country would raise the price of silver bullion from 66 cents an ounce, which it is now, to $1.29 per ounce in gold, at which price the silver dollar would be worth a gold dollar.

But a falsehood is not made true by frequent and persistent repetition. Millions of re-assertions of it do not add the lacking element of truth.

The world recognizes that the price of any product is governed by supply and demand. Not supply alone, nor demand alone; but the two together. The supply of a given article the world over may be extremely small, yet if there is no demand whatever for it, it will be entirely worthless. If the supply of an article increases, the demand remaining the same, the price will fall. If the supply remains the same, and the demand increases, the price rises. If demand is greater than supply, the price goes up; if the supply is greater than the demand, the price falls.

In the year 1873, silver bullion averaged in price $1.298 per fine ounce, at which price the the silver in the silver dollar was worth $1.004. The world's production of silver in that year was 63,267,187 fine ounces. In 1895 the average price of silver was 65.4 cents, at which price the bullion in the silver dollar was worth 50.6 cents. The world's production of silver in that year was 174,796,875 fine ounces. The production in 1895 was 276 per cent. of that in 1873. The price had fallen from $1.298 to 65.4 cents, or not quite one-half, while the production increased two and three-quarters times.

As a matter of interest, we give here, from Treasury reports, the production of silver from 1873 to 1895 inclusive, in the United States and in the world, with the bullion price of the silver dollar. A study of it will show that silver fell because of the increase in the supply as related to the demand:

Year.	U. S.	World.	Value silver dollars.
1873.....	27,650,000	63,267,187	$1.004
1874.....	28,849,000	55,300,781	.988
1875.....	24,518,000	62,261,719	.964
1876.....	30,009,000	67,753,125	.894
1877.....	30,783,000	62,679,916	.929
1878.....	34,960,000	73,385.451	.891
1879.....	31,550,000	74,383,495	.868
1880.....	30,320,000	74,795,273	.886
1881.....	33,260,000	79,020,872	.880
1882.....	36,200,000	86,472,091	.878
1883.....	35,730,000	89,175,023	.858
1884.....	37,800,000	81,557,801	.861
1885.....	39,910,000	94,609,959	.823
1886.....	39,445,312	93,297,290	.769
1887.....	41,269,240	96,123,586	.758
1888.....	45,783,632	108,827,606	.727
1889.....	51,354,851	120,213.911	.723
1890.....	54,500,000	126,095,062	.800
1891.....	58,330,000	137,170,919	.764
1892.....	63,500,000	153,151,762	.674
1893.....	60,000,000	166,092,047	.603
1894.....	49,501,122	167,752,561	.491
1895.....	55,727,000	174,796,875	.506
1896 (6 mo.).....	.....	.....	.528

The decline in the price from 1873 to 1876 was slight. The production had decreased, but Germany had thrown a vast quantity of silver upon the markets. Other mints were open, however, and in 1873 France coined $30,000,000 and Belgium $20,000,000. The result was that serious apprehensions were excited that year, and in January 1864, the Latin union limited the coinage of 5-franc pieces. Then the price went down until the passage of the Bland act, which caused another advance. Germany took advantage of this boom to sell 25,000,000 ounces in 1878, closing out its stock the next year. From 1878 to 1881 the production increased but little, and the market remained comparatively steady, notwithstanding the suspension of coinage by the Latin union. Another radical fall began in 1885, coincident with the world's big increase of production. A speculative rise was caused in 1890 by the passage of the Sherman act, which was expected to take all the American product, but the advance receded so swiftly that it took away the breath of the speculators, while production in the United States and the world grew enormously.

It is plain that unlimited coinage in the United States would not restore the white metal to the parity, and it is doubtful that the re-opening of the European and Indian mints in conjunction would do so without a change of ratio.

The Workingman's Point of View.

From the New York World.

The Free Silverites contend that free coinage will increase the price of bread, meat, butter, fowls and everything else the workingman uses.

There is no pretense or possibility of a pretense that it will increase the wages of the workingman in anything like the same proportion, if, indeed, it increases them at all.

The great majority of workingmen work for employers who, like the railroads, must pay their bonds, principal and interest, in gold. If the incomes of their employers must hereafter be in silver, how are they to pay their obligations in gold unless they cut down expenses either by reducing wages or by dismissing some of their men?

Blood cannot be got out of a turnip. Wages can only be paid from earnings.

What possible interest can any workingman have in voting for a debasement of the currency which will at the same time diminish the wage-paying capacity of his employer and reduce the purchasing power of his wages?

This is a practical question and a pressing one.

The Money Supply.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

In 1872, just before "the crime," the amount of money in circulation in the United States was $738,309,546.

In 1896 the amount of money in circulation in the United States is $1,521,584,283.

Since silver was "struck down" the amount of money in circulation in the United States has more than doubled.

In 1872, just before "the crime" the per capita circulation in the United States was $18.70.

In 1896 the per capita circulation in the United States is $21.35.

If the per capita argument is of any value to the silver cause, how do they account for the fact that the highest per capita circulation ever reached in the United States was during the recent panic, when the per capita circulation rose to nearly $25?

If Troubled with Rheumatism Read This.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICSVILLE, St. Mary Co., Md. —I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several yeaas. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

It has taken the Hamburg authorities four years to ascertain the exact cost of the great cholera epidemic of 1892 to the city. It is $1,140,666 in direct expenses.

The Chicago postoffice is being demolished. It was built in 1880, at a cost of $4,125,000. Last winter it was found to have settled so much that it was declared unsafe, and in May it was sold as old building material for $15,519.

Dr. Spahr, in a recent essay, asserts that less than two per cent of the families of Great Britian hold three times as much private property as all the remainder, and that similar concentration of wealth is rapidly taking place in the United States.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London News, there is no such thing as club life in France except as a pretext for gambling. After a year or two, members seem to get tired of paying their subscriptions, for which they seldom find sufficient return, and drop off.

Chief Bonner of New York City calls attention to the fact that buildings exceeding 125 feet in height are beyond the reach of the best efforts of the Metropolitan Fire Department. He regards the excessive height of the lofty sky-scrapers now in process of erection at various points of the city as inconsistent with safety, so far as fire is concerned.

Says the Methodist Recorder: "The man who religiously closes his eyes and asks God's blessing upon the morning meal and then growls and grumbles at his wife all the time he eats because the viands are not quite to his epicurean taste, should either take something to regulate his liver or indulge in a short season of private prayer to regulate his heart."

Buckland-on-the-Moor, a secluded village of Devonshire, England, has no public-house, parson, policemen or paupers. The squire owns all the land. The farms are small, but profitable. The farm laborers live in the squire's cottages. When they fall sick the squire pays their wages as usual, and when they are too old to work any more they are continued on the pay list, and potter about, doing what they please.

Some of the most enthusiastic workers for village improvement are found in the women's clubs of the South, notes the New York Post. The money they use to carry on their work is secured by subscription, fees, dues, and entertainments. The money is expended in improving streets, keeping them clean, laying out driveways and walks, and setting out trees. In one or two instances the town cemeteries are partly kept in order by the clubs. In one case a club bought and improved a town park.

To the repeated demonstrations that typhoid-fever germs find their most congenial habitat in milk, and propogate faster in that liquid than in any other, may be added the recent experience of Cambridge, Mass., and New Haven. In the former city the prevalence of typhoid fever, which at one time threatened to reach the proportions of an epidemic, has been made the subject of a thorough investigation by Professor Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he has succeeded in tracing every case to the milk supply of the afflicted families. There was a case of typhoid in the family of the milkman, and he was permitted to continue to ply his trade, and so communicate the disease to his customers. In New Haven the concentration of typhoid-fever cases in one section of the city facilitated the inquiry of the health authorities, who found evidence which led them to believe that the majority of the cases had their origin in infected milk, furnished by one dealer, and bought by him from a farmer in whose family there had been a case of the fever. One result of the investigation in New Haven is the drafting of an ordinance, which awaits the sanction of the City Council, and which provides for the licensing of milk-venders and for an inspection of the milk carried by them, and an inspection also of the sources of supply with their surroundings.

How willing Englishmen are to pay for sport may be known from this news: The Duke of Roxburghe's trustees have rented his four principal salmon fishings in the Tweed at $11,000 for the season.

The funeral of a workingman in Japan costs eighty-three cents unless the family wishes to have it especially fine, when it will cost as much as $1.25. The price of a coffin is twenty cents and the rate of cremation is from forty to seventy-five cents. Refreshments figure up from eleven to twenty-five cents.

A compilation of the sworn statements of the fruit-growers of California, made to the Assessors, and therefore under, rather than over, the actual facts, show that there are more than 30,000,000 fruit-trees in the state, of which more than one-half are not yet in bearing. This does not include stock in the nurseries. This would imply, the American Farmer estimates, that the fruit production of the state will be doubled in two years. It will astonish most people to know that the prune leads all other trees, even the orange. The apricot leads in several counties, and of course, the orange in the southern counties.

The recent discovery that a French nobleman has been working as a "docker" in London recalls similar instances to a journalist of that city. The marquis de Beaumanoir is a laborer at a flour mill near Nantes; the comte de St. Pol is a gas bill collector; the vicount de St. Megrin drives a cab in Paris; the Baron d'Aubinals and the vicomte de Monoliers are employed as searchers in French custom houses; tha marquis de Poligny is an omnibus conductor, and the servant who waits on M. Doree is a marquis who prefers to pass under the name of Emile, but whose real name is Gaspard. He can trace his direct descent for 1,200 years.

Thomas Harrison has opened a new industry for this country, announces the New York Recorder. He has sent by the Werra an American trotting horse as a present to the Khedive of Egypt, perhaps the first American trotter that was ever imported into that country. The horse is a three-year-old, bearing the name Bay Harrison, by El Mahdi, 2.25 1-2, dam Eldena, by Egthorne, 2.12 1-2, second dam Shearer, mare, by Major Goldsmith, son of Volunteer. Bay Harrison was bred by Richard Baker at Watkins, N. Y. Thus the United States is returning to the land where the great Arabian steeds originated an example of a still fleeter horse, born, cultivated and raised in this country.

The New York Times exclaims: "Every one is aware that the word 'yankee' is applied abroad indiscriminately to all citizens of the United States, but it is used generally as a 'nickname,' and not always in a complimentary spirit. Our Spanish friends just at present are doubtless inclined to employ it in a sneering and a derogatory sense, but, however it may be used by them or other Europeans, it has long since ceased to carry with it the slightest sting of latent satire. From a term of reproach or ridicule it has become to the citizen of the United States a verbal badge of honor, and is now synonymous the world over with shrewdness, enterprise, pluck and achievement."

The saucy magpie is now an object of the invectives of the much suffering farmers of Australasia. It has been saved from the gun hitherto under the game laws of the colonies on the ground that it ate insects and hence was a friend of the farmer. It still has staunch champions among the naturalists, who aver that it more than compensates by its usual habits for the occasional damage which it may do to crops. The complainants, however, assert that it adapts itself to circumstances with altogether too great facility, and when insects are not convenient to its bill betakes itself at once to the fields of corn. An official investigation into the magpie's behavior is to be made. Farmers in the foothill countries of our own West as in the vicinity of the Black Hills of Dakota, where birds of this species are numerous, may be interested in the result.

A MONTH.

"You can't do it, Mab; you can't hire a furnished house only for a month. It would be a chance in a hundred."

"I can try, and I am going to, Ethel. To stay stifling in this lonesome boarding house all the vacation is unbearable, and country board wouldn't be better cooped up in attic chambers, with the scent of fried doughnuts in all the closets. People who have pleasant country-places, do leave them sometimes, in the summer, for the lakes and the mountains; and the use of such a house would be a godsend to us."

"Yes, dear. Well, what do you propose to do?"

"Go down and see the house agents."

"I'll go with you."

These two young ladies were charming sisters of about twenty—school-teachers in the city. They had no home but the large boarding house where they had dwelt for the last year and this was cheerless enough, when deserted by the nicest people who had hied away to green fields and pastures new at the first breath of sultry air.

Ethel was a pretty blonde—Mab, a bright brunette; but just now their beauty was shaded by overwork. They needed rest and escape from the monotonous round of school teaching.

The house agents listened and shook their heads.

"We have no furnished houses to let for so short a time as for a month. For two months now, or for the season—"

"We have only a month's vacation, and would need it only for that time," said Mab.

"Can give you no encouragement, positively. Sorry! Would be glad to accommodate you, ladies. And you might leave your address, and if any opening occurs we will let you know."

"I told you so," said Ethel.

So they turned away.

A handsome, buxom lady, richly dressed, passed in as they came out.

"Here's the key to the Pansies." she said. "I shan't need it for a month. I am going to the seashore, where it is livelier."

"But you hired the cottage for the season, Mrs. Willoughby."

"Well, all you have to do is to let it for me. I am responsible for the rent, of course, in any event. I prefer to have it let. There is the garden, horse and phaeton, poultry and cow. Somebody may as well have the good of them."

"Is the place quite vacant?"

"No. My boy Pixie is there."

"Fortunately we have a chance to let it at once for you, Mrs. Willoughby," said one of the agents, seizing his hat and hurrying after Mab and Ethel.

"Well, we have got the hundredth chance, sure enough Mab."

"Isn't it a gem of a place, Ethel? And the strawberries and the flowers!"

"And the charming rooms!"

"And the pony phaeton!"

"And the Jersey cow that gives real cream! Fresh eggs every day, too. That boy, Pixie, seemed glad to see us. I expect he was lonesome."

"Everything is just delightful!"

The girls may well have congratulated themselves. The Pansies had every comfort and convenience for country life, but Helen Willoughby being especially fond of society, and her brother being absent on a yachting trip for a month, had tired of its quiet and seclusion. But the retirement was just what Mab and Ethel needed and desired.

The pure, balmy air gave them refreshing sleep and good appetites. With their own fair hands they cooked the daintiest meals, trimmed the room with flowers, lunched off strawberries and cream, drove about the green country roads in the luxurious phaeton, or played and sang in the cool parlors—for there was a piano and plenty of music at their disposal. So happy and contented were they that they could think of the month ending only with a groan.

They put the unwelcome thought aside, and enjoyed the present. They had no neighbors, and they didn't want any. They wore cool wrappers all day, read in the hammocks, braided their hair down their backs, and lingered for two mortal hours at their meals.

But in these days of liberty and abandon came the long rain-storm. The rain came down in sheets—torrents. It was a deluge.

The girls watched it from their chamber window.

From a direction beyond their range two sturdy pedestrians, protected by a single umbrella, marched arm-in-arm through the merciless fall of water.

"Very stupid of me, Alan; but I thought we could make the six miles, and get to my sister's house before the rain fairly set in. But here we are blowing our way through the water like a couple of porpoises. If you hadn't been sick—I'm afraid you'll get your death."

"Never mind, Lance. I'm dry as yet. I see a glimpse of white among the trees. Is that the house?"

"Yes, that's the cottage. Helen is a master hand at a hot negus. You'll be all right in a minute, my boy."

"You're browned up so by your sea trip, Lance, I don't believe your sister'll know you."

"Salt water agrees with me better than fresh—that's a fact."

By the time they reached the Pansies, the rainstorm had increased to such violence that Mr. Laurence Leighton burst open the door without much ceremony, and hurriedly relieving themselves of umbrellas, overshoes and dripping coats in the hall, they proceeded to the parlor, where the open piano, flowers and books about gave the apartment the air to which Mrs. Willoughby's brother was accustomed.

"Helen is somewhere about, Alan. I'll find her in a minute."

Meanwhile the girls had heard the sounds of intrusion with unspeakable dismay.

"Robbers!" breathed Mab.

"Lunatics!" whispered Ethel.

Ethel looked as if she was going to faint. Mab's black eyes flashed. She picked up a parasol, and marched down stairs. Ethel catching the spirit of resistance, caught up a poker and followed.

Lance, who was about leaving the parlor in search of his sister, retreated in dismay before the appearance of these fair but very eccentric-looking strangers.

"Sirs," cried Mab, "what does this mean? What are you here for?"

"Madam — ladies —" stammered Lance, looking at the parasol and poker.

"A mistake!" murmured Alan Westford.

"What mistake?" demanded Mab. "This is our house. By what right are you here?"

"Pardon, but I left my sister, Mrs. Helen Willoughby--"

"She vacated the premises more than a fortnight ago."

"Then pray excuse me! I am intruding. I am Mr. Laurence Leighton; this is my friend, Mr. Westford, in whose yacht I have lately taken a sea-trip. We landed only this morning, and have had no late news of my sister's movements. I supposed she was here. We have just walked from Harborside, overtaken by the storm, and Mr. Westford has hardly yet recovered from an attack of pleurisy; but we will go to the village--to the hotel—at once, of cour[illegible]

Mab's black eyes looked into Alan Westford's blue ones; and Ethel's blue eyes looked into Laurence's black ones. There was a pause.

"If Mr. Westford is sick—" said Mab, dropping her parasol.

"Of course he cannot go out in the rain," said Ethel, putting away her poker.

"No; and I hope you will pardon us," said Mab.

"And stay to supper. We are not inhospitable," said Ethel.

"And Pixie shall drive you over to the hotel in the phaeton this evening," concluded Mab.

The supper was very nice; the young ladies wore their most becoming dresses, and put up their long braids. Alan thought that Mab was the prettier; Laurence thought Ethel was.

The gentlemen spent the most delightful evening of their lives at the Pansies, and found their way back there, by invitation, the next day.

Quickly two engagements followed. These young people evidently counted time by heart beats. When, in the following spring, Laurence and Ethel were married, they purchased the Pansies as their summer home; while Alan and Mab took their wedding trip in the former's beautiful yacht.—Saturday Night.

Many Emigrants Land Owners.

It is a curious fact, observes the Chicago News, that the proportion of native Americans who own the farms they occupy is exceeded by emigrants from all the countries mentioned except Italy, the percentage for native owners being 69.35 and for the Italians 67.57. The Irish are credited with the highest percentage of owners among the farming population. Nearly eighty-seven out of each 100 Irish own the farms they cultivate, but of the owners of homes the Germans and the Scandinavians only exceed the native Americans. Another interesting fact is that ownership is more general among women than among men. Of course not nearly as many farms and homes stand in the names of women as of men, the ownership being divided between the two sexes in the proportion of 82.75 per cent to the men and 17.25 per cent to the women. Of the farms 90.6 per cent are owned by men and 9.94 per cent by women. Of the homes 74.89 per cent are owned by men and 25.11 per cent by women; that is to say, of the 7,922,073 homes in the United States slightly more than one-quarter are owned by women, and of the 4,767,179 farms about one-tenth are owned by women. This large proportion is undoubtedly due to the common practice of making real estate investments in the name of the wife or mother of the family—or at least giving her a title to her home.

About Coal Mining Industry.

The annual report of Alabama's State Mine Inspector, gives an idea of the vast proportions the coal mining industry of that State has assumed. It shows that last year 4,246,736 tons were mined and 9,280 men employed in this work, as compared to 6,270,042 tons mined and 10,280 men employed the year previous. This is a falling off of 1,024,306 tons in the total output. When the fact is considered that fully three-fourths of the mines were closed down for about four months last year on account of the great strike, the decrease is readily explained. In fact, it is surprising to the Atlanta Constitution that the decrease was not even greater, and it would have been had not a greater number of mines been in operation during the past year than in 1893. The output of the mines today, with all labor troubles settled is larger than ever before. Practically every mine is in operation, and the demand for Alabama coal was never before so great as now. And yet the development of the Alabama coal industry is still in its infancy.

Barbaric Skill.

More diversity of style and originality of design are shown by the native hill tribes of India in the manufacture of their weapons than by any other section of the human race, and in all their fighting tools the desire to inflict the greatest possible amount of torture on their victims seems to predominate, in combination with that cunning subtleness characteristic of the Hindoo.

PARADE DAY IN CHICAGO.

Anniversary of the Great Fire Marked by Huge Political Demonstrations.

MADE A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

Monster Processions of Republicans and Democrats---A Column Containing Thousands Marches During the Day---The Free Silver Men Have a Torchlight Procession and Meeting at Night.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 10.—Twenty-five years ago yesterday, the city of Chicago was laid waste by the greatest conflagration of modern times and in commemoration of that day of dreadful havoc and suffering, Chicago celebrated the rebuilding and progress of what is now the second city in America. The anniversary was taken advantage of by local managers of the Presidential campaign to make a political demonstration by organizing parades the equal of which have never been seen in this or probably any other American city. The combined free silver forces at night gave a torchlight parade.

About 130,000 men marched through the streets during the day and night, 85,000 of them being gold advocates, who paraded during the day, while 25,000 were silver men, and 20,000 were North Side business men, who marched at night.

On the sidewalks and occupying every possible point of vantage were the sightseers, estimated at 750,000, or nearly half the population of the city. Scores of large stands had been erected on the line of march, and these were crowded, while all the windows and even the roofs of the buildings along the route taken by the marching bodies were black with people.

At various points megaphones had been placed, and the cheers were carried to Major McKinley, at Canton, Ohio; Mr. Hobart, at Patterson, N. J., and others hundreds of miles away.

Mark A. Hanna and the members of the Republican National Campaign Committee viewed the spectacle from the Union League Club. Generals Palmer and Buckner, the gold Democratic candidates, saw it from a stand in front of the Palmer House, and among the other spectators were Chauncey M. Depew and Senators Teller, Dubois and Pettigrew.

The Republican Parade.

Promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. a cannon at the Lake Front Park gave the signal for the Republican parade to move. Mayor George E. Swift, Chief of Police Badenoch, Assistant Chief Ross, Inspectors Bonfield and Shea, at the head of a platoon of police, led the industrial workers and political clubs on their tour of the business portion of the city. Following next in order were seven mounted buglers; then came Captain T. S. Quincy and escort, the Chicago Marine Band of seventy-two pieces. The next division was composed of veterans led by General Augustus J. Burbank, Chief Marshal, and his staff. They were followed by the Chicago Union Veteran Club, Wideawakes of 1860, survivors of the Fire and Police Departments of October 9, 1871, and Tippecanoe Club, of 1840. The South Side division was formed of various mercantile interests. The West Side division, W. H. Alsop, Marshal, included the Iron, Hardware and Metal Workers' Sound Money Division, and was headed by a float bearing the name of that organization. Following were floats and delegations representing the heavy hardware houses.

So great was the crush on the street that the ambulances and patrol wagons were kept busy all day in remeving those who were squeezed into unconsciousness—mostly women and children. As the parade was passing the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets at noon A. C. Walker, while drunk, drew a revolver and began shooting up at the windows, where ladies and children were gathered, watching the parade. Fortunately no one was hit, but a panic and crush resulted, during which many women fainted.

Free Silver Men March.

The parade of the free silver forces at night closed the commemoration of Chicago Day. Thirty thousand of Bryan's supporters were in line, and their shouts for Bryan, silver and Altgeld were enthusiastic. A number of the marchers, fearing that their positions would be in danger, wore disguises. Masks were seen here and there, as well as false whiskers and mustaches. A dozen floats were in the procession. One of these pictured the Australian ballot system, and the other illustrated the effects of a gold standard compared with a silver one. Each club in line had a transparency, upon which were characteristic phrases. The line of march was about five miles in length, ending at Tattersalls', where speeches were made during the latter part of the evening by Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota; Colonel H. H. Eddy, of Colorado; P. Watt Hardin, of Kentucky; Robert Lindblom, of Chicago, and others. Senator Teller had been expected to speak also, but was too ill to be present. Tattersalls' holds 18,000 people, but its capacity was much too small for the crowds which sought admission. Some half dozen overflow meetings were arranged and supplied with speakers for those unable to get in at the big meeting.

The North Side was also ablaze at night. Four miles of illuminated floats was the tribute paid Chicago by the North Side Business Men's Association. Bonfires along the line of march added to the grandeur of the demonstration, which recalled the wild night of twenty-five years ago, when there were other fires. The parade was strictly industrial. The crowds had not apparently tired of the day parades, and by 6 o'clock the streets of the North Side were blocked with what was probably one of the densest crowds that ever gathered in that section of the city.

At night Dr. Chauncey M. Depew talked to 15,000 people in the Coliseum, and J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, held forth to 5000 persons in the Auditorium.

Governor Grout Sworn In.

Both branches of the Vermont Legislature convened at Montpelier. After an hour's routine business they met in joint assembly and listened to the message of the retiring Governor, U. A. Woodbury. Governor Grout was inducted into office with the usual ceremonies and delivered his inaugural address, which was entirely confined to local issues.

Sperry for Governor.

The Connecticut State Convention of the gold standard Democrats was held at Foot Guard Hall, Hartford. There were placed in nomination Presidential electors, a full State ticket, Congressmen and an indorsement given to the nominees for State Senators and Judges of Probate selected by the several caucuses. The nominations were entirely by acclamation. Joel A. Sperry, of New Haven, was named for Governor.

CLEVELAND TO GOLD MEN

Says It Would Be an Impropriety on His Part to Enter the Campaign.

Before beginning his address in the Auditorium, at Chicago, under the auspices of the "Gold Standard" League, J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, read President Cleveland's letter of regret at his inability to be present. It was as follows:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass.

E. B. Smith, Esq., Chairman:

My Dear Sir—I am so much interested in the work which the American Honest Money League has undertaken that I would be glad to do anything I consistently could to aid its efforts.

I regret, therefore, that I must decline your invition to address the league on some date previous to the approaching election. Even if the pressure of official business did not prevent, I should hardly deem it consistent with strict propriety to mingle actively in the pending campaign.

While it is impossible that any of my fellow citizens should have the least doubt as to my sentiments on the vital question which at this time absorbs so largely the attention of our people, the work of advancing sound financial ideas and the labor of enforcing the lessons of public and private honesty and morality, I feel, must be prosecuted without such participation on my part as you suggest.

Wishing for the league the utmost success in its patriotic endeavor, I am yours, very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

ROSEBERY RESIGNS.

The Ex-Premier of England Retires From the Liberal Chieftainship.

Lord Rosebery has written a letter to Thomas Edward Ellis, member of Parliament for Merionethshire and first whip of the Liberals, resigning the leadership of the party. The reason given for his Lordship's

LORD ROSEBERY.

(He has resigned from the post of leader of the Liberal party in England.)

resignation is that he disagrees with Gladstone and other leading Liberals regarding the proper policy to be adopted on the Eastern question.

SHOT CHEATS JUSTICE.

Treasurer Marsh, of the Cape Ann Savings Bank, Takes His Life.

At Gloucester, Mass., a notice was posted on the doors of the Cape Ann Savings Bank stating that the institution had been closed.

The news had scarcely spread about the city when the residents were shocked to hear that George J. Marsh, for more than a quarter of a century the trusted treasurer of the bank, as well as treasurer and trustee for numerous large corporations and estates, had shot himself at his summer home at Annisquem.

Marsh was found lying on the floor with a carbine in one hand and a revolver in the other. The top of his head was completely blown off, while on a table near was a note saying:

"If any one thinks this is a cowardly act, let him try it."

Marsh, who was a bachelor, had lived the life of a recluse many years. It was rumored that his thefts from estates are more than $100,000, the Hildreth estate being the principal sufferer.

THE RE-ELECTION OF DIAZ.

The Announcement Made of His Winning a Fourth Term.

The formal announcement was made in the City of Mexico of the re-election of General Diaz as President of Mexico for the

PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

four-year term beginning December 1. Bells in the cathedral and churches were rung and there is general rejoicing.

Mayor Gleason's Eligibility.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City, was served with a summons secured by the Attorney-General requiring him to show cause why having been elected when not a citizen, he should not vacate his office.

Ex-Confederates Visit McKinley.

Escorted by Union veterans, former Confederate soldiers from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia visited Major William McKinley and marched through the streets of Canton, Ohio.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The South has 475 cotton mills.

London has 60,000 costermongers.

There are 28,700 union cigarmakers.

Boston sailmakers demand nine hours.

Buffalo, N, Y., has a hucksters' union.

America has 7147 union cigar factories.

The world employs 105,000 locomotives.

Duluth, Minn., is to have a labor temple.

Vienna, Austria, has an embroidery school.

Agents for New York crayon houses have organized.

Washington has a Workingmen's Library Association.

Uncle Sam pays his sailmakers $3 for eight hours.

Plasterers now pay $100 to the family of a dead member.

A Chicago cigar dealer was fined $100 for counterfeiting the union label.

There are now 4390 buildings in process of construction in the city of New York.

Only one Fall River (Mass.) textile mill is idle. One firm is running till 10 p. m.

A Minneapolis barber shop was deprived of the union label for polishing shoes free of cost.

Ishpeming (Mich.) miners have been cut to an average of $1.75 per day; laborers, $1.25.

The Victorian Government has decided that convict labor must not compete with free labor.

New Haven (Conn.) women employes of a local rubber factory struck against a cut to $1.30 a day.

New Orleans street car workers want ten hours to constitute a day's work, at eighteen cents an hour.

One hundred and twenty firemen are required to feed the furnaces of a first-class Atlantic steamer.

Des Moines (Iowa) Council will inaugurate public works for the unemployed and change the force every two weeks.

St. Louis cigarmakers have decided to inaugurate a local out-of-work benefit fund for those unemployed during winter.

At San Francisco the Board Health has refused to employ any but union labor in whitening and painting schoolhouses.

Bluffton (Ind.) Domestics' Union is thriving. They want four nights off a week and possession of the parlor Sunday nights.

Owing to the terrible depression in the coal and iron trades, no less than 10,000 men are idle in the Rhondda Valley, in Wales.

The Brotherhood Carpenters' minimum initation fee has been raised to $5 and the minimum monthly dues raised to seventy-five cents for benefit members.

When Paris recently dedicated the Ecole Etienne as a training school for printers, naming it after the great French printers of the early sixteenth century, Henri and Robert Etienne, there was present at the ceremony a Henri Etienne, thirteenth in lineal descent from Robert. He is a working printer like all his ancestors.

CYCLING NOTES.

Bicycles weighing less than thirty pounds can be sent by mail to England.

American bicycles are said to be driviug all others out of the market in Mexico.

A leading feature of this year's market has been the enormous sale of juvenile wheels.

There is a steady increase in the number of tandems seen on the streets of New York City and Brooklyn.

Hotel keepers throughout New Jersey and Long Island say that the 1896 bicycle trade surpassed all expectations.

It seems to be settled almost beyond a doubt that the market will be tested with a chainless bicycle next year.

More than 100 bicycles have been introduced in a Western insane asylum. The sport of riding is said greatly to benefit the inmates.

Bicycle polo, tent pegging on bicycles and other games of chance—for it is a chance if you survive one game—are steadily growing popular in England.

Intelligent observers say that riding in a hilly country is very healthful, as cyclists are compelled to dismount frequently and thus produce a safeguard against the evils arising from maintaining one position too long.

"Tandem riders of experience," says an expert, "say that the double mount gets tedious on long distances, the riders, as individuals, losing that sense of freedom which is one of the chief charms of bicycling. For short trips the tandem affords unadulterated enjoyment."

It is said that Rivierre, a noted French rider, has been experimenting with a chainless bicycle in France, and that he rode recently 530 miles in one day on this new type of wheel. This would make his speed nearly 20½ miles an hour for twenty-four hours; but as it is to be supposed that he rested a part of the time, his speed must have been much greater.

Bisulphide of carbon, 160 parts; guttapercha, twenty parts; caoutchouc, forty parts. This cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big, apply the cement in layers. Bind up the rubber tire tightly with thread, let it dry for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, cut off the thread and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The widow of Charles R. Darwin, the famous naturalist, died in England.

Tolstoi, like Mr. Gladstone, enjoys himself in his leisure moments by felling trees.

The confirmation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been definitely fixed for October 24, and it is understood that the announcement of her betrothal will immediately follow.

It is reported that the marriage festivities of the Prince of Naples and Princess Helene of Montenegro are to be on a scale unprecedented in Italy. Judged by the scale of his preparations, King Humbert will spend out of his privy purse over $50,000.

A committee of notabilities from all parts of Holland has been appointed to consider a National gift to the Queen Regent in 1898, in recognition of the manner in which she has carried on the government of the State during the minority of Queen Wilhelmina.

William Blacklock, the United States Vice-Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, who for some time acted as Consul-General during the Samoan trouble with the Germans in 1888 and 1889, has been superseded by Lloyd Osborne, a stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson.

Prince Victor Napoleon inherited $2000 a year from his father. His aunt, the Princess Mathilda Bonaparte, gives him an income of $4000, and the ex-Empress the sum of $6000 yearly. But, as both these royal ladies like to live in France part of the year, they give their sums on the condition that the Prince does not use any of it for political agitation.

SEWALL'S ACCEPTANCE.

Formal Letter From the Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate.

The letter of acceptance of Arthur Sewall, Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States, was given out from his home in Bath, Me. It is in part as follows:

BATH, Me., October 6.

The Hon. Stephen H. White, Chairman, and Members of the Notification Committee:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to accept in writing, as I have already done verbally, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party as its candidate for Vice-President of the United States. And in doing so I am glad, first, to express my satisfaction that the platform of our party which has commanded my life long allegiance, is honestly and fully declatory of all its privileges, and especially of the absorbing financial issue upon which, as you say, I took my stand "when the hours of triumph seemed remote, and when arrogant money changers throughout the world boasted that the conquest of the American masses was complete."

We are told that the country has prospered under the present monetary standard; that its wealth has enormously increased. Granted. But in whose hands? In the hands of the toilers, the producers, the farmers, the miners, the fabricators in the factories, the creators of the Nation's wealth in peace, its defenderss in war? Have they the prosperity which was theirs so late as even twenty years ago? I deny it. They deny it. None affirms it, save those whose interest it is to do so, whose profits would diminish as prosperity returns to those on whose distress they thrive.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of to-day, to undo the ruin of the past, and for our inspiration we have the justice of our cause and those cherished principles of Jefferson and Jackson, which shall be our guide on our return to power. "Equal and exact justice to all men; absolute acquiescence in decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republics; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."

Profoundly sensible of the high honor of the nomination you tender, I am truly yours,

ARTHUR SEWALL.

BANK RAID ON WHEELS.

Masked Bandits, Riding Bicycles, Kill Two Men and Escape.

The Bank of Sherburne, Minn., was robbed and George Thorburn, assistant cashier, and Mr. Oestern, a traveling collector for the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company, were shot dead. The robbers escaped through a back window, mounted bicycles and rode out of town.

The evidence in the bank indicates that when they entered it they covered Thorburn and Oestern with revolvers. Thorburn kept a revolver in a drawer besides him and, as the drawer was found partly open, the theory is that, instead of putting up his hands, he reached for his weapon. He was then shot, the bullet passing through his head. Oestern tried to get out of the bank, and was shot through the head while running toward the door.

There was $5000 in the vault. Of this $2000 in gold was overlooked. The remaining $3000 was taken, but in jumping from the rear window the thief dropped a package containing $2000.

BANCROFT CAN'T ENTER.

Our War Vessel May Not Pass the Dardanelles.

The Turkish Government has decided not to admit the United States gunboat Bancroft through the Dardanelles. As a consequence, the Americans will have no guardship in the Bosporus.

It will not be possible, therefore, to provide men to guard the Legation in case of emergency. Similar action has been taken by the Porte respecting the war vessels of Holland and Greece.

In a general way this is in accordance with the Berlin treaty. The treaty does not admit through the straits the vessels of any Nation that is not a party to it.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

Losses for the Democrats in Many Local Contests.

Town elections were held in all the 168 towns in Connecticut, with the exceptions of Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby and Naugatuck.

The returns show that the Republicans have made large gains over a year ago, when it was supposed high water mark had been reached, the Republicans having nearly doubled their number of towns from 1893.

Complete returns show that the Republicans have gained at least fifteen towns.

Women to the number of 1200 turned out to vote in a school election in Windham, and an extraordinary scene at the polls resulted.

CORN POPPED BY THE SUN.

Five-Acre Crop Ruined, According to an Indiana Narrative.

Theodore Roberts planted five acres in pop corn on his farm, four miles from St. Croix, Ind., last spring. A few days ago he noticed that the shucks were abnormally swollen and that the ear seemed to be larger than when it began to ripen, a thing contrary to corn, as shrinkage is the rule.

Mr. Roberts found that seven-eighths of the grain had popped open and was capped with the white pulp, as though it had been in the fire. Some of the corn tastes as sweet as when newly popped, but the greater part of it is dry and tasteless. The phenomenon is attributed to the hot weather that prevailed two or three weeks ago. The crop is ruined.

Expert Burglars in Nebraska.

At Claytonia, Neb., the vault of the Claytonia Depository was broken open and about $1500 was stolen. William Steinmeyer, President of the bank, went to Lincoln, and while he was reporting the robbery to the Lincoln police, Albert P. Anderson arrived to report that the Bank of Shelby, Nebraska, had been robbed of $3100. The safe was blown open with dynamite. The postoffice at Glenmile, Neb., had its safe blown open and $230, besides stamps, were taken. All the work is that of experts.

Enormous Peach Crop.

Owing to the enormous crop, peaches in Michigan have been so cheap that in some cases the growers found themselves in debt to the commission merchant after the latter had sold a consignment of peaches.

Cows With Tuberculosis.

Nearly fifty per cent. of San Francisco's dairy cows will have to be slaughtered to stamp out tuberculosis.

DU MAURIER IS NO MORE.

The Author of "Trilby" Dies in London of Heart Failure.

George Du Maurier, the artist-novelist, author of "Trilby," died a few days ago in his new house on Oxford Square, London, England.

A fortnight before he had a chill and his lungs became affected. His illness was pathetic in the extreme. For days he hovered between life and death, at intervals conversing with friends regarding his work. Once a friend referred to the success of "Trilby" as a book and as a play, whereupon Du Maurier replied:

"Yes, it has been successful. But the popularity has killed me at last."

His end was painless and he passed away surrounded by friends.

One who was present at his death says:

"He died almost as tragically as Svengali. At the zenith of Trilby's fame he became a victim of the heart, and Du Maurier has gone the same way."

George Louis Palmella du Maurier was born in Paris, March 6th, 1834, and educated in that city, but was a British subject.

VESSEL WRECKED, THREE LOST.

The Luther A. Roby Went to Pieces Off Lewes, Del., in a Gale.

The schooner Luther A. Roby, Captain William H. Maloney, from Cheverie, Nova Scotia, with plaster, went ashore in a heavy northeast gale, below the point of Cape Henlopen, near Lewes, Del., and almost immediately went to pieces. Three of the crew were lost and five saved. The drowned are Harry Milby, steward, of Middletown, Mass.; Thomas Sines, seaman, of Boston, and a Norwegian sailor.

A fierce northeast gale had been blowing. In the early dawn the schooner was seen driving toward the beach. The life savers hastened toward the spot she was heading for, but she struck before they came opposite her. Before the crew could get their apparatus into working order the vessel pounded to pieces in the heavy surf. The men aboard of her clung to whatever piece of wreckage they could grasp and struggled through the whirling waters to the beach. Three of them never reached it, but the other five were saved.

ENGLAND'S PRIMATE DEAD.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Expires Suddenly in Gladstone's Church Pew.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., and Privy Councillor, died suddenly while attending divine service in the church at Hawarden, England. The Archbishop was the guest of Mr. Gladstone, through whom he was appointed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and, in company with the Gladstone family, went to the Hawarden church.

After the service had commenced a commotion was noticed in the Gladstone pew, and immediately thereafter church attendants were seen removing the Archbishop, who, it was supposed, was suffering from a fit. He was taken to the rectory and medical assistance was hastily summoned. The doctors worked over him in vain, and at 11.45 o'clock he died. The physicians say that death was caused by apoplexy. Archbishop Benson was sixty-seven years of age.

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

Mob Vengeance Upon Colored Murderers in Alabama.

Randolph Falls, a Toadvine farmer, while going home after having sold his cotton, camped in the woods twenty-five miles from Birmingham, Ala. A passer-by saw two colored men with him. The next morning Falls's body, with the head split open with an axe, was found. His pockets had been rifled.

"Jim" Anderson, colored, was caught, and confessed. He was taken to the woods, allowed three minutes to pray, and the mob fired one hundred or more shots at him. Henry Cyat, whom Anderson had implicated, was caught and shot to death.

Pistols in Political Meetings.

General James S. Walker, Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth Virginia District, was interrupted by toughs while speaking in Lee County, Virginia. Pistols were placed at his head and he was made to acknowledge that he had made free silver speeches two years ago. Joseph Prather, aged twenty years, shot and killed William Keeling, aged forty-five, at a political meeting in Chaplain, Ky.

Storm on the Coast.

A terrific storm raged along the Atlantic Coast. The fringe of the gale that had been moving in the direction of New York for several days reached there yesterday and did damage along the coast. Sailing craft did not venture to leave the port. The storm was central 700 miles off shore.

The Demand for Wheat.

There is a large and steadily increasing demand in Europe for American wheat, due principally to the failure of the crop in Russia, India and Argentina. So great is the demand that ships enough to carry it are difficult to be had, and there is in consequence a boom in ocean freights.

Weyler's Efforts Are Futile.

The Spanish General Bernal has declared that Captain-General Weyler's plans for suppressing the Cuban insurrection are futile, and that Antonio Maceo's position in Pinar del Rio is impregnable.

Ex-Governor St. John's Son Dead.

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Harry St. John, son of ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, died a few days ago of grip. At the time of his death he was under indictment for the murder of his wife.

Fusion Effected in Kansas.

The Democratic and Populist State Central Committee of Arkansas met in Little Rock and effected a fusion on the electoral ticket.

Decrease in Wheat Yield.

The wheat harvest of the world shows a decrease this year of 185,485,542 bushels, as compared with that of last year.

Killed His Friend.

Count von Ballestrom, a young German nobleman, was accidentally shot and killed by a friend in California.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

A. C. Greenland, Esq., has put a new steel roof on his barn.

Miss Emma Mierley, of Cass township, has made her home with B. F. Mierley's family.

Miss Ada B. Bennett, of Glenn Campbell, Pa., arrived at B. F. Glasgow's last week, where she will spend the winter.

John M. Stever found a land turtle traveling around on his farm that he has not seen for 38 years. It bears his initials cut on the shell in 1858.

James G. Gilliland, of Rockhill, candidate on the democratic ticket for county treasurer, was looking up his political matters here last week.

John M. Stever says that rabbits are so plentiful on his land that when he was running his mowing machine cutting down a field of weeds he had to get off the machine and drive them away. He counted at one time seventeen "cotton tails" before him. John has some notion of venturing into the raising of rabbits.

Peter Kean, democratic candidate for county commissioner, was here on Monday and Tuesday looking after his political interests. Mr. Kean will run a large republican vote in this valley. He was at one time a citizen of Cass township and was in the farming business in the fifties and is well known to all our older citizens. We hope to see him elected as he is a worthy man and would make a good commissioner, if we mistake not.

On next Saturday, the 17th, the third annual reunion of the once famous Scott's Artillery will be held in this place and in connection therewith the Sunday schools of this valley will hold a harvest home picnic. Everybody is invited to come and make the day joyous. There will likely be two brass bands and one or more drum corps present; also a number of speech makers will be on hand. Any further particulars of the day your scribe has not yet learned.

MOUNT UNION.

Joshua Nolan, of this place, is in Philadelphia.

Miss Amanda Fields returned last week from a protracted visit with friends in Harrisburg.

The republican rally in Huntingdon on Tuesday night was the attraction for many of our people.

Dorsey Welch, of this place, who is employed on the street car line in Altoona, spent some time at his home last week.

Rev. Wm. Brill, of the M. E. church, of this place, visited in Lewisburg, Pa., last week, on business connected with his church work.

The question of having our street lights burn all night, instead of until 12 oclock, is being agitated on account of the petty thieving recently.

The commission to run the line between this county and Mifflin county honored this place with their august presence on Monday night, starting out on Tuesday morning to examine lines and records in Mifflin county across the river from this place.

The street commissioner and a couple of men have endeavored to clean up the loose stones on several of the streets lately. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope will continue until all the boulders are removed so far away that they will never return.

Died of His Injuries.

David Berkey, the aged farmer of Paint township, Somerset county, who was tortured by robbers on the night of June 2nd last, died at his home Saturday a week, after suffering four months of great agony.

The events that led up to the death of Mr. Berkey are too well known to need a lengthy rehearsal. On the night in question two men broke into the Berkey home, tied Mr. and Mrs. Berkey and tortured the former, by burning his feet horribly with a lamp, into telling where he kept some money, and then added to their fiendish work when he could not show them more. Mrs. Berkey was also tortured by the robbers, but not so severely as her husband.

Lucy Berkey, their daughter, fell from the second story of their house in trying to escape to a neighbor's. Her leg was broken and she died from the effects in a few days.

For the crime above recited, John and James Roddy and Richard Jackson are in the Somerset jail, under indictments which will now probably be raised to murder.

Mr. Berkey was 67 years old, and his wife, who survives him, is near the same age. He is survived, also, by ten children, all of whom but one are married.

Obituary.

Andrew Crotsley, resident of Cassville, expired at his home on Thursday, September 24, 1896, aged 78 years and 9 months.

Deceased had been a strong, rugged farmer, and had wrested a competence out of the sterile and forbidding hills of Cass township by the unremitting toil of half a century. Descended from a New Jersey family, who wandered westward about the close of the last century, and settled upon a tract of land in Hare's valley, then covered, principally, by a virgin forest, his early youth and manhood were spent in overcoming his inhospitable surroundings.

The family became noted for their unceasing industry and their unflinching integrity. Andrew's word stood against the neighborhood. He kept no accounts in regular form, yet his rendering was never questioned. He would have been a bold man indeed who had the temerity to question his truthfulness. It would have entailed social ostracism upon him who would have dared to challenge his honesty. His character was simple, upright, childlike, and his death was in keeping with his whole life. Complaining of nothing more than a slight uneasiness in his chest, he went about his duties until the evening. When about to retire, he knelt in his devotions, as had been his undeviating custom for fifty years, but it was observed that his prayer was more than usually fervent. He prayed for all, widening his vision as he seemed to catch a glimpse of the eternal world. His voice gradually died away, but he roused himself for an effort, said "Amen" clearly and distinctly, dropped forward upon his face, and was dead!

Andrew was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane Heaton, who died ten years ago. Six children survive. Four boys, Geo. A., D. Franklin, A. Newel and Harmon; two girls, Mrs. Jane McClain and Mary A., at home. He was a devoted member of the M. E. church, to whose ministry he gave two of his boys, and to whose discipline he gave his whole heart.

The church will miss him, his family will miss him, the community will miss him. A cedar of Lebanon, he has fallen, and the overhandled earth can scarcely produce his like again. A. J. H.

Verdict for $1467.17 Stands.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania sitting at Pittsburg has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of I. C. Caldwell vs. the Fire Association of Philadelphia, appealed from this county. The case was the outgrowth of the fire at the Huntingdon Boot and Shoe factory plant in this place several years ago. I. C. Caldwell, administrator of the estate of the late David Caldwell, Esq., instituted suit against the company in May, 1894, to recover the amount of the policy of insurance on the building and contents. The title to the property was in David Caldwell, in trust for five or six joint owners, and the insurance company defended its action in refusing to pay the amount of the policy on the ground that David Caldwell alone was the assured, the other owners of the concern not being mentioned. The fact, the insurance company alleged, that there were a number of persons interested as owners of the property assured in the name of David Caldwell, makes the policy void.

The case came up for trial during the time that Judge Love presided over the courts here, and both sides consented to the submission of the cause to him to determine the law and the facts.

Judge Love's opinion, filed January 1, 1896, was in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of $1467.15.

The defendant company took an appeal to the supreme court and at Monday's session of that tribunal the decision of the lower court was affirmed. —*Monitor.*

Christian Endeavor Societies.

The State convention of the Christian Endeavor Society met in Scranton Wednesday last. About 3000 delegates attended the exercises.

The report of Secretary George McDonald, of Altoona, showed that at the Erie convention a year ago there were two senior, five mothers, 2,773 young people's one intermediate and 884 junior societies, a total of 3,665. To day there are six senior, seven mothers, 2,984 young people's three intermediate and 1,039 junior societies, making a total of 4,039, with a combined membership of 208,456 in which the juniors are credited with 49, 917, a net increase of 374 societies, or an average of a little over one new society for each day of the calendar year. Ten societies have disbanded during the year, and seventeen have changed to denominational names, and have withdrawn from the Christian Endeavor fellowship. 2875 associate members have become active members during the year. $9,891.79 were contributed to missions and $8,828.20 to other benevolent objects.

—Yesterday afternoon Judge Simonton, at Harrisburg, handed down an opinion declaring invalid the certificates of nomination of Josiah D. Hicks and Francis J. Kooser, who objected to each other's certificate in the Twentieth congressional district. It will be recalled that Hicks was nominated by the participation of State Treasurer Haywood as an additional conferee. The court decides that Kooser was nominated by a minority of the conference, and therefore his certificate is invalid, and that in the case of Hicks the conferees had no authority to delegate their powers as conferees to an additional conferee. Both have filed nomination papers.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

UNION VETERAN LEGION ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates to Washington, D. C., via Pennsyluania Railroad.

The National Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion will be held at Washington, D. C., from October 14 to 17, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington and return from all stations at *a single fare for the round trip.*

The tickets will be sold on October 12, 13 and 14, and will be good for return passage until October 25, inclusive.

—September's freight traffic over the Middle division of the P. R. R. was nearly 3,000 cars better than during August.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. 8-5-tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-30-96-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—A two horse power threshing machine, also one 31-gallon copper kettle. These are second hand articles but are in good order and will be sold very cheap for cash. Address, K. W. Mierley, Page, Pa. 9-16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Geo. W. Baith, deceased.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. W. Baith, late of Cassville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. J. W. BAITH, Administrator, 8-26-6t. 2910 5th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

(Estate of Sarah P. Gates, deceased.)

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of J. H. Gates, administrator of Sarah P. Gates, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Hazlett Building, Huntidgdon, Pa., Monday, October 26, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund will appear or be forever debarred from participating in the same. SAML. I. SPYKER, 10-7-3t. Auditor.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDOM, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

GREAT REDUCTION and BARGAIN SALE.

While in New York recently we purchased some decided bargains that will interest you, and some lines of goods in stock that we will reduce and run out in one great bargain week, beginning

Monday, Oct. 9, Closing Sat., Oct. 24.

We give you only a few of the many things we have:

3000 yards best Shirting Prints at 3½ cents.
2600 " Brown Muslin at 4½ cents.
2250 " Hill Bleached Muslin at 6½ cents.
1100 " heavy Ticking at 10 cents.
240 " splendid Table Linen at 37½ cents.
130 " splendid Bleached Linen at 42½ cents.
300 " 50-inch Black Mohair, was 60 cents, at 25 cents.
A big lot of Dress Goods, was $1.00, at 50 cents.
" " " " 50 cents, at 25 cents.
" " German Flannel Dress Goods, was 75 cents, at 25 cents.
" " Men's Merino Uuderwear, was $1.00, now 50 cents.
" " " " " " $1.25, now 75 cents.
" " " " " " $1.75 and $2.00, at $1.25.
" " Ladies' " " " $1.00, at 50 cents.
" " " " " " $1.25, at 65 cents.
" " Umbrellas at 50 and 65 cents.
100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 4 cents each.
30 " Men's " " 5 "
250 yards fine Dress Silks at 69 cents.
175 yards fine Dress Silks, 24 inches wide, at 75 cents.
163 yards fine Dress Silks, 27 inches wide, was $1.50, at $1.00.

Besides piles of other goods we cannot here mention. The above goods are sold for less than can be afforded but it is done to advertise our store to distant buyers. The goods are nearly all new, purchased last week. If you never have tried one of our sales try this one. We will make it interesting to you the entire week. New issues of money will be given out in change at this sale.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

One Hundred Stoves

Are on exhibition at Miller's Hardware. Heating Stoves of all sorts and at all prices. Cooking Stoves and Ranges, including the well-known

Excelsior Cook,

of which over five hundred are in use in Huntingdon county; the Columbian Plato Range, and the famous Steel Range, Majestic. Any want in the stove line can be supplied and every stove is guaranteed to be as represented. OIL HEATERS from $4 up.

C. H. Miller Hardware Co.

Opera House Block, HUNTINGDON, PA.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

If you want the BEST, either

TUB

or SHELL,

—CALL ON—

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 14, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Chestnut parties are in order.

—Three weeks more of politics.

—The hunting season opens to-morrow.

—New goods again this week at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Mrs. B. F. Baker, of this place, is visiting friends in Everett.

—The end of the world has been postponed until November 22nd.

—Typhoid fever prevails to a considerable extent in adjoining counties.

—Sailor hats and infants' white silk caps this week at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—New tamoshanters for young ladies and little girls and boys at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—E. Guy Rex, who is teaching at Bellwood, spent Saturday and Sunday with parents in Mapleton.

—A. K. Skipper last week moved into one of G. W. Yocum's houses on Chestnut street.

—John Wingard trapped a bear weighing one hundred pounds near his home in Centre county recently.

—The Reformatory *Record* says the total yield of potatoes on Cypress Island farm this season is 1842 bushels.

—John W. Baker and wife, of this place, spent last week at Clear Ridge and McConnellsburg, Fulton county.

—Mrs. D. E. Parker, of Juniata, Blair county, spent the past week visiting among friends in Mapleton and vicinity.

—Damage to the amount of $506 was done to bridges in Carbon township, this county, by the storms of last week.

—The general store of Horton & Floyd, at Reedsville, Mifflin county, was robbed recently of goods to the amount of $500.

—Clearfield is becoming a great fire brick producing county. There are already seven or eight large plants in operation.

—Chairman Given, of the Jeffersonian party, is of the opinion that Palmer and Buckner will poll at least 50,000 votes in this State.

—Last Wednesday night the barn of James Wray, near Belltown, Mifflin county, was destroyed by fire, together with the crops.

—At Williamsport early last Thursday morning, the house of John McGraw was entered by burglars and $75,000 in money taken.

—The petrified body of a woman, probably one of the victims of the Johnstown flood, was found on a farm near New Florence recently.

—James R. Barkley, wife and two children, of McKees Rocks, Allegheny county, are on a visit to relatives and friends in Mapleton and vicinity.

—H. H. Swope has placed a brick walk about his residence on Main and Church streets. It improves greatly that portion of our streets.

—An observant exchange says that if men fought for their religion as they do for their politics, the devil would make an assignment in less than a week.

—Mrs. Frank DeFrehn, Miss Eva Smelker and Miss Nora Spanogle, all of Mount Union, were the guests of Dr. W. J. Campbell and wife on Wednesday of last week.

—The Christian Endeavor society of the United Brethren church will hold a Bible social in the church next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to which everybody is invited.

—The annual inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad is being held this week instead of next week as was previously announced. The train passed over the middle divison to-day.

—Theodore Logan, a former resident of Orbisonia, committed suicide at the Franklin county almshouse recently by hanging himself to a beam in the barn. He had shown symptoms of insanity for some time.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the H. H. Lane Manufacturing Company last Wednesday evening it was decided to make an effort to have the sale postponed and have a receiver appointed, which will probably be done.

—Lincoln Renninger, of Snyder county, while at Centreville recently drank too much liquor and was placed in a wood shed or outbuilding to sleep off his stupor. Later when some one went to look after him he was found dead.

—The Huntingdon county train for Canton, Ohio, will run on the same schedule next Friday evening as that of Blair county, and it is probable that both delegations will be received by Major McKinley at the same time on Saturday morning.

—About twenty persons from this vicinity, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, went to Huntingdon last evening to attend the Republican mass meeting. They were both entertained and instructed by the brilliant addresses.

—Anyone in need of stoves this fall would do well to visit the C. H. Miller Hardware Co. at Huntingdon where they have over 100 stoves on the floor. For purchasers in this section they will pay freight to this point. See ad. in this issue.

—John Hardman, Jr., a Bedford county farmer, sent a hired man a few days ago to feed his horses. In mixing the feed a quantity of "Rough on Rats" accidentally got into the food. Now one horse is dead and another is not expected to live.

—Proposals for the star routes of mails will be received at the postoffice department in Washingdon up to 4 P. M. December 1. The leases of the routes will extend for four years. Tne decisions as to the successful bidders will be announced February 1, next.

—The Lewistown Water company will construct a reservoir in what is known as Minehart's Gap, which will be 225 feet long, 100 feet wide and an average depth of ten feet. The height of the reservoir above the public square in Lewistown will be 285 feet.

—James Long, a son of Isaac Long, of Henderson township, was fatally injured by the accidental discharge of a gun at his home in Williamsport on the 24th ult. His lifeless body was found by his son on his return home from work. Deceased was aged about 55 years.

—Mail east last evening struck a cow belonging to John Long just east of BP tower, and injured her so badly as to necessitate killing her. When she was struck she was thrown against a cow belonging to Mrs. Buchanan. The latter animal was stunned but her injuries may not be fatal.

—A. A. Hodges, of New York, has been awarded a contract by the board of public buildings and grounds to improve the acoustic properties of the hall of the house of representatives at Harrisburg. The cost will be limited to $70,000. The ceiling will be lowered and other improvements made.

—On Monday, October 5, the Supreme court handed down its decision affirming the order of Judge Logenecker in regard to the completion of the Pennsylvania Midland railaoad. And now as soon as the arrangements are made work will be resumed and the project pushed to completion by Colonel J. W. Rutherford.

—Mrs. Samuel Clawson, of Gallitzin took her own life at her home on Monday afternoon of last week by plunging head first into a well. About an hour after she had made the fatal leap some of her relatives found her body in the well. It was immediately removed. The woman was thought to have been insane.

—As a side attraction to the great Sunday School Convention to be held at Carlisle, October 13 to 15, will be an excursion to Gettysburg battlefield, which has been arranged for at a small cost. This excursion will be on Friday, October 16. Special information concerning this excursion will be furnished at the convention.

—A series of meetings have been held in the Baptist church, Mill Creek, closing Friday evening of last week. Pastor Grimwood was very ably assisted by Rev. J. J. Bullen, of Tyrone. These brethren did much house-to-house visitation, praying with and exhorting the people. The church was quickened and a number professed conversions.

—The longest river bridge in the world, located at Columbia, where it crossed the Susquehanna river at Wrightsville, was destroyed by the recent heavy storm. It is a total wreck and is doubtless the heaviest loss sustained by any corporation in this severe cyclone, and is estimated at $300,000. It was owned by the Pennsylvania railroad company and greatly inconveniences the traveling public. Had it been an iron structure intstead of wood, the probabilities are it would not have been blown away.

—Mrs. Letitia P. Johnston, wife of A. P. W. Johnston, of Harrisburg, died suddenly Monday night. The remains will be brought to Huntingdon to-morrow afternoon for interment. Deceased was a daughter of the late George Pheasant, of Trough Creek valley, and was a noble Christian woman. Further mention of the deceased will be made in these columns next week.

—In sending out a circular to the various school boards of the state calling their attention to the compulsory vaccination act, Superintendent Scheaffer suggests that the law be enforced gently but firmly so that it will not be resisted by the ignorant and those opposed to vaccination. As long as it is the law it must be carried out, and there is no way to evade it.

—A number of persons applied to Judge Love, who held court at Clearfield, for their naturalization papers. When asked about the Constitution of the United States they knew nothing of it, and could not even tell who was president of the United States. When asked who made the laws they replied: "The court and the lawyers." They were refused.

—The Republican papers of this region are waking up to the iniquities of the conference system. The Altoona *Tribune* in a recent issue says: "Any system which puts it in the power of two or three disagreeing men to endanger a congressional or a senatorial district is a vicious one and should be relegated to the lumber room which contains disused political antiquities."

—At Huntingdon, Thursday, October 1st, C. W. Corbin, of Juniata township, and Miss Annie Grace Lamberson, of Mapleton, were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. E. Creitz, pastor of the Reformed church. The ITEM extends congratulations to the young couple and wishes them a long, joyous and prosperous journey on the sea of life.

—An exchange makes the following truthful assertions: If a country editor would snap up all the inducements held out to him he would soon be a millionaire. If he would run a newspaper according to the popular notion he would soon be in the poor house. If he published all the items that are sent him he would be in jail one-half of the time and in the hospital the other half.

—James Henderson, whose illness has frequently been mentioned in these columns, died at his home in Cassville Tuesday of last week. He was aged 83 years and nearly all his life has been an active and consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church. We had hoped to give our readers an extended obituary of this good man but have as yet been unable to procure the necessary data.

—The coroner's jury in the case of John A. Marshall, of Maria, Bedford county, who was killed near Kittanning Point last week, returned the following verdict: "Death was caused by his being struck by an engine on the evening of Monday, October 5, at Scotch Run fill on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, four and one-half miles west of Altoona, while the deceased was under the influence of some drug or intoxicant."

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., have been installed for the current term by D. D. G. M., M. L. Stever. They are as follows: Amos Moore, N. G.; W. H. Brininger, V. G.; M. L. Rex, Secretary; W. S. Shore, Asst. Sec.; David Shore, Treas.; Jere Brumbaugh, W.; J. F. Lamberson, C.; H. H. Swope, R. S. N. G.; J. A. Brumbaugh, L. S. N. G.; E. R. Estep, R. S. S.; G. W. Wharton, L. S. S.; G. C. Miller, I. G.; J. K. Gillam, O. G.; W. H. Mounts, chaplain; J. C. Garrett, R. S. V. G.; W. C. Barkley, L. S. V. G.; W. Scott Shore, Representative.

—Yesterday morning three large steers belonging to Dr. W. T. Sheaffer, of Mount Union, were being driven to Huntingdon to market. Two of the animals broke away just above Mount Union and got on the railroad in the narrows. First section of day express overtook one of them and pushed it off the track. This enraged the beast and when the watchman attempted to drive it off the track it turned on him and chased him up into the mountain. By this time second section of day express came along and the enraged beast made a break for the train. In the collision that ensued the engine was master of the situation and the huge brute lay mangled by the roadside.

Borough School Report.

Following is a report of the borough schools for the month ending Friday October 9:

School No. 1—Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	22	23	45
Average attendance.	21	17	38
Per cent. of "	95	83	89

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Harry Hooper, Dale Bell, Loy Rex, Charlie Shore, Roy O'Connor, Robert McCarl, David Hagans, John Himes, Charlie Wrenner, Freddie Hammond, Willie Hammond, Harry Henderson, Lena Palmer, Maud Harvey, Edna Fisher, Myrtle Wilson, Ella McHugh, Mattie Brininger, Harry Hommond.

School No. 2—Mary H. Black, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	24	21	45
Average attendance.	21	18	39
Per cent. of "	86	89	88

Following pupils have not missed any time: Foster Bell, Mattie Himes, Ada McDonald, Edith Wood, John Hagans, Louie McCarl, James McHugh, Charles Wertz, Charles O'Connor, Thomas White, Lizzie Chilcote, Georgie Dell, Myrtle Fisher, Herbert Henderson, Nannie Henderson, Luther Skipper, George White.

School No. 3—A. M. Smith, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	10	12	22
Average attendance.	8	10	18
Per cent. of "	91	96	94

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Iva Chilcote, Mazie McMullin, Ada Wilson, Mary White, Lulu McDonald, Bessie Niece, Agnes Nupper, William Buchanan, Jesse Swope, James Fisher, Wilbur Yocum.

School No. 4—I. B. Whitehead, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	14	11	25
Average attendance.	11	10	21
Per cent. of "	90	97	94

The following pupils were present every day during the month: Bessie Chilcote, Ada Wood, Dorothea Robley, Elsie White, Ettie McDonald, Eunice McCarl, Myrtle Wright, Eddie McCarl, Bruce Yocum, J. Lee Rex. Emory Neice missed one-half day. Duane Hicks and Howard Himes missed one day.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

Morgan Watkins, Coles Valley, and Ettie M. Long, Saltillo.

Joseph McElroy and Catharine Zinn, Huntingdon.

Benj. M. Goshorn, Dublin township, and Alice Shoop, Tell township.

Edgar Stanley Kelley, Connellsville, Pa., and Ida Creager, Orbisonia.

Clay D. Weight, Three Springs, and Katie M. Whitsel, Cromwell township.

Henry Banks, Brady township, and Dessie Heidecker, Mapleton.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Attention, Scott's Artillery!

The annual reunion of the surviving members of Scott's Artillery will be held at Calvin, Pa., on Saturday, October 17, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A full attendance is desired.

RALPH CROTSLEY, President.
H. H. SWOPE, Secretary.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

—Somerset *Standard:* Jim-jams of the hard cider variety may be something new, but they make a fellow cut some queer capers just the same. Lutz Pifer, a well known character about town, has been experimenting a little along that line this year. He had some cider, and in order to put an edge on it he threw in some rye and lime, and then imbibed freely of the mixture. He soon began to see all sorts of people who were bent on taking his life, and he spent about three days and nights in trying to keep away from them. Yesterday morning he was found up a tree, and has since been in the care of a physician.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap is the only floating soap that contains Borax. For toilet or laundry use it is incomparable. A perfect soap for all uses. Try it once. You'll use it always. Order of your grocer. Red wrapper.

Bluff City, Tenn., boasts of a pumpkin sixty-five inches in diameter which is still growing on a vine belonging to Mrs. William Berry.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

Take

Care of your health at this season. See that your blood is pure, appetite good and all the organs in a healthy condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great building-up and blood purifying medicine and therefore it is the best medicine to take in the fall, when the atmosphere is laden with disease germs from decaying vegetation. Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, fevers

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

Crime in His Face.

"I used to be a strong believer in physiogomy," said R. C. Ridler, a visitor in Washington, "but have lost some of my faith in it as a science. In fact, a man's surroundings have much to do with the character shown by his face. I had an illustration of this coming to Washington. When we left Chicago I noticed a group of men two or three seats in front of me, but paid no attention to them particularly, but after we had gone about fifty miles I saw that one of them was handcuffed. He was well dressed, and at first I though he did not look like a criminal, but soon saw the lines that betokened cunning, duplicity and lack of morality generally. I became so interested that my gaze attracted the attention of one of the officers having him in charge, who said: "You seem to be studying the man I have there. Did you ever see him before?" I told him that I had not, but that I was a physiogomist and was studying the lines in his face. He prevailed on me to make a report of the man's character, which was greeted with laughter from the prisoner as well as the officers. Then they explained that he was of irreproachable character, and in a prank had tried on the cuffs, which belonged to the officer, and the key being lost, could not get them off. Then the criminal lines in the face all disappeared."—Washington Post.

BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet:—

Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACK-ACHE appears, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying:—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage. All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women.

Be advised—do as many others have done and are doing—procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and commence without delay to realize the relief it is sure to bring you.

N. Y. N. U.—42

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 18.

Lesson Text: "Solomon's Wealth and Wisdom," I Kings, iv., 25-34—Golden Text: I Sam. ii., 30—Commentary.

25. "And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree, from Dan even to Beer-sheba, all the days of Solomon." For a little while he seems to have reigned peacefully over all the territory promised to Abraham. Compare verse 21 with Gen. xv., 18. It was a faint foreshadowing of Jer. xxiii., 5, 6, when the Lord shall raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth. In His days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely, and this is His name, whereby He shall be called "the Lord, our Righteousness." Then there shall be war no more, and Israel shall walk in the name of the Lord their God forever and ever.

26. "And Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots and 12,000 horsemen." Compare chapters x., 26-29; xi., 1-6, with Deut. xvii., 15-17, and in the light of those passages this verse of our lesson will make one tremble for Solomon. "Woe to them that go down to Egypt for help and stay on horses and trust in chariots because they are many and in horsemen because they are strong, but they look not unto the Holy One of Israel, neither seek the Lord" (Isa. xxx., 1). Better to say, "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God" (Ps. xx., 7). Israel was chosen to be separate from and unlike all other Nations, the great distinguishing feature of their National life being the presence in their midst of the living and true God as their King and Lawgiver, Protector and Deliverer, in whom alone they were to trust.

27. "And those officers provided victual for King Solomon, and for all that came unto King Solomon's table, every man in his month. They lacked nothing." It must have been a great company to provide for and must have required much wisdom and forethought to have sufficient for all. But the God of Israel fed millions supernaturally for forty years, and they lacked nothing. The Lord Jesus feed more than 5000 one afternoon in an emergency, and He had only a few loaves and fishes to do it with, but all were filled and an abundance over. When He sent the disciples, without purse or script, they testified that they lacked nothing (Luke xxii., 35).

28. "Barley also and straw for the horses and dromedaries brought they unto the place where the officers were, every man according to his charge." This also must have been a great care, but our God careth for all creatures which He has made. "The eyes of all wait upon Thee, and Thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest Thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing" (Ps. cxlv., 15, 16). Even Darius ordered from his royal bounty all that Israel had need of day by day without fail (Ez. vi., 9). How much more will our God supply all the need of all His creatures (Phil. iv., 19).

29. "And God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much and largeness of heart, even as the sand that is on the seashore." This compared with verse 20, as mentioned in last week's notes, indicates wisdom sufficient for every difficulty that might arise in all the Nation. God careth for each individual, and no child of God should hesitate to say, "He careth for me," "He thinketh upon me." The wisdom and understanding of Solomon were the gift of God. He could take no credit to himself for it, and it was that God, the God of Israel, might be honored, and not Solomon.

30. "And Solomon's wisdom excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east country and all the wisdom of Egypt," because it was the wisdom of God and not of men. So was it also with Joseph in Egypt and Daniel in Babylon, for each was filled with the wisdom of God. The apostle Paul is careful to tell us that his speech and preaching were not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power, that their faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God (I Cor. ii., 4, 5). He also tells us that Christ is the wisdom of God, and the power of God (I Cor. i., 24). A study of these two chapters is bracing to the simple minded.

31. "For he was wiser than all men, and his fame was in all Nations round about." For the reason already stated, Solomon's wisdom excelled all others, and the fame that spread abroad was "the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord" (chapter x., 1). The most interesting part of this record is the fact that He who gave Solomon such wisdom is also made unto us wisdom (I Cor. i., 30, 31), not, however, that we might glory in ourselves, but in the Lord, our wisdom. His thoughts and ways are as far above ours as heaven is above the earth. Therefore it is surely wisdom to let all our thoughts be brought into captivity to Him (Isa. iv., 8, 9; II Cor. x., 5).

32. "And he spake three thousand proverbs, and his songs were a thousand and five." Many of his proverbs we have and will have a study therein next week. Of all his songs we have the one called "The Song of Songs," which is all concerning Him who is altogether lovely. And yet some of the wise people of Chicago decided that it was not fit to form a part of a new Bible which has been especially prepared for the youth of that city. True the wisdom of men is foolishness with God. David said that his psalms were spoken by the Spirit of God (II Sam. xxiii., 2), and doubtless Solomon would acknowledge the same, for it is written very plainly that his wisdom was the gift of God.

33. "And he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall. He spake also of beasts and of fowl and of creeping things and of fishes." Thus he would seem to have been a great student, and next to the law of God what could he study with more profit than the works of God? All study must, however, be to the glory of God, and that we may the better know Him, for all must be subject to Him who in all things must have the pre-eminence (Col. i., 18).

34. "And there came of all people to hear the wisdom of Solomon, from all kings of the earth which had heard of his wisdom." So it was with "a greater than Solomon," and so it will be in the coming days when Jerusalem shall again be the throne of the Lord and all the Nations shall be gathered unto it, to the name of the Lord, to Jerusalem. May it be our daily delight to sit at His feet and hear His word, thus giving Him pleasure and bringing the greatest possible profit to ourselves for time and eternity (Jer. iii., 17; Luke x., 39).—Lesson Helper.

Artificial Teeth Market.

Artificial teeth have hitherto been chiefly imported into Germany from America, and the Prussian Government has spent $12,000 in experiments to discover the method of American manufacture. A chemist named Wienand lately succeeded in making teeth closely resembling the American article, and a large factory at Pforahein is now engaged in manufacturing them.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Dr. Burgess, Sanitary Inspector of the Marine Hospital Service at Havana, in a recent report, says that yellow fever continues to be epidemic there, and he is informed that it is so in most of the places where Spanish soldiers are found.

Secretary Herbert awarded contracts for gun forgings to the Bethlehem Iron Company and Midvale Steel Company.

A reception was given Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross, who has recently returned from an expedition in relief of the Armenians, in the parlors of the Shoreham Hotel. The chief decorations of the parlors were the flags of all Nations.

President Cleveland returned to Washington and attended a meeting of the Cabinet.

According to trustworthy information the German Government has shut out American canned beef. Recently, it is said, a new order was issued requiring that all canned beef should be inspected. As this means the opening of the cans containing the meat, the order is practical inhibition.

It is positively asserted by well informed persons that the removal of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University of Washington was made by the Pope at the suggestion of Cardinal Satolli.

Domestic.

The people of Oxford, Mass., are greatly alarmed over the presence of a firebug. He got in his work when the farm house owned by the Chaffee brothers, about one and a quarter miles from the town, and occupied by William Troreau and his family and Eli Duprey and his family, was entirely consumed, with all its contents. Willie Duprey, an eleven-year-old son of Eli Duprey, was burned to death.

Large sums of money were raised for missions at the meetings of the Christian Missionary Alliance in Carnegie Hall, New York City.

A filibustering expedition in aid of the Cuban revolutionists, which left Florida waters, carried 200 men and one of the largest cargoes of war munitions sent to Cuba since the rebellion began.

The Indiana State Board of Elections by a vote of 2 to 1 decided to deny the petition of the National Democrats to go on the ballot under that name. Governor Matthew had the deciding vote and cast it against the petition.

Rocco Moralito, a laborer formerly employed by a Brooklyn (N. Y.) gas company, shot and killed William Matuas, the foreman who had discharged him.

The Dauntless sailed from Palm Beach, Fla., with a large filibustering expedition in aid of the Cuban insurgents.

Governor Morton, of New York, has dismissed the charges of malfeasance in neglect of duty against Superintendent Lathrop, of the State prisons, but recommends that he investigate the state of affairs in the Auburn prison.

The Baltimore Baseball Club won the Temple Cup series from the Cleveland team, defeating the latter in four successive games. The players of the Cleveland team will each get $117 for his share of the proceeds. The Baltimore men will divide about $2500 as their share, and each man will get about $200.

The Atlanta Journal's estimate of the vote in Georgia by counties corrected up to date places Atkinson's majority at 35,405.

News was brought to the Port of New York by the officers of the Fuerst Bismarck that the American Liner Paris had broken a propeller shaft about 320 miles out; the steamer declined assistance and continued on her way.

It is reported among the students of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, that William D. Osgood, the famous football player, has been killed while fighting with the insurgents in Cuba against the Spaniards.

An explosion occurred in the big rolling mill of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Danville, Penn. A man and a boy were killed, six men seriously hurt and seven other men injured. The dead are John Casselman, an employe of the mill, and a Hungarian baby, name unknown.

Palmer, Buckner and their managers conferred in Chicago and the candidates spoke at a mass meeting.

Candidate Bryan traveled from Chicago to Marshalltown, Iowa, making twelve speeches in nine towns.

Major McKinley addressed delegations from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio at his home in Canton.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the historic debate between Lincoln and Douglas was commemorated by Knox College, in Galesburg, Ill., by the unveiling of a bronze tablet.

Major McKinley received delegations at Canton, Ohio, from the States of Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana, numbering in all 3600 visitors. The Major delivered speeches to each delegation.

President Cleveland arrived at Indian Harbor, Conn., where he rejoined his family at E. C. Benedict's country house.

William J. Bryan concluded his campaign in Indiana and started for Iowa and the Northwest.

Bishop W. D. Walker, of North Dakota, has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York.

Daniel G. Griffin and F. W. Hinrichs, "Gold Standard" Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New York, were formally notified before a large meeting at Cooper Union, New York City. They both made speeches attacking Mr. Bryan.

Three men attacked Julius Coslin, of Youngstown, Ohio, in a Pullman sleeper at the Erie station, in Jersey City, N. J., and, robbing him of $2250, escaped, leaving him helpless.

The police of New Haven, Conn., assert that trainmen on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad murdered several tramps for stealing rides on freight trains.

W. J. Bryan traveled during one day from Louisville to Indianapolis, speaking in these cities and at way stations.

A delegation of Republicans from East Brady, in the county of Clarion, Penn., went in the rain to call on Major McKinley at Canton, Ohio. The delegation was made up of miners, farmers and workingmen.

Foreign Notes.

M. Darlin, French Minister of Justice, has decided to refuse to extradite P. J. Tynan on the ground of prescriptive immunity.

Intense cold and snow prevails in many parts of the United Kingdom. On many of the coasts there were numerous casualities and loss of life.

It is reported that a Russian loan of $20,000,000 is impending, and also a Spanish loan. The Continental demand for gold continues, and money rates promise to rule firm.

An Athens dispatch says that the Governor of Mitylene, Greece, has discovered a plot of Turkish students to bring about a general massacre of Christians, and that four of the ringleaders have been arrested.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

41 MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.15 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			20,605
Condensed milk, cans			163
Cream, cans			448
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras	$ —	@ $	17
Firsts	15	@	16
Thirds to seconds	11½	@	14
State—Fancy	15	@	15½
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	15
Western Im. Creamery	9	@	12
Western Dairy	7½	@	11
Factory, firsts	—	@	10
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	9¾
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	9¼
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair	3¼	@	4½
Part skims, choice	7½	@	8
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	19	@	20
Jersey—Fancy	21	@	22
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	18
Southern—Best	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 40
Medium, choice	1 22½	@	1 25
Pea, choice	1 22½	@	1 25
Red kidney, choice	1 20	@	1 25
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 40
Black turtle soup	1 50	@	1 55
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 37½	@	1 40
Green peas, 1896, bags	—	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	4 75
Plums, ₱ basket	20	@	60
Peaches, Md., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Quinces, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Apples, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
King, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Seckel, ₱ keg	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	11	@	15
Concord, ₱ basket	10	@	13
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
1896, common to prime	7	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1895, choice	—	@	6½
Common to prime, 1895	3	@	6
Old odds, 1894	2½	@	4
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 37
Sweet, ₱ bbl	65	@	1 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Squash, ₱ bbl	60	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	60
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
Tomatoes, ₱ box	50	@	75
Green peas, ₱ bag	75	@	1 75
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	1 00	@	2 50
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Green peppers, ₱ bbl	50	@	90
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	—	@	50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	85	@	87½
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	80	@	90
Oat	37½	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 35
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	12
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	9	@	15
Western, dry picked	8	@	9
Fowls, ₱ lb	6	@	10
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	78¼
December	—	@	74¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	28¾
Oats—No. 2 White	24½	@	25
Ungraded White	20	@	30
Rye—No. 2, Western	43½	@	44
Barley—Feeding	32½	@	33
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	3 50	@	4 00
Clover	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam	—	@	4.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 60	@	5 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 90
Dressed	4	@	6½

Newsy Gleanings

There are 3700 National banks.

There are 1187 coal mines in Ohio.

There is little betting on the election.

The rainy season in Cuba draws to a close.

Manatee County, Florida, is expected to have 60,000 boxes of oranges this winter.

A bill providing for the abolition of lotteries has been presented to the Brazilian Senate.

The proposed crusade on nickel-in-the-slot machines at Tacoma, Wash., has been abandoned.

Cotton picking is progressing rapidly in the southeast section of Missouri, and in some districts the crop is better than expected.

Richard McGriff, of Deerfield, Ind., and John McGriff, of Geneva, Ind., are twins who celebrated their ninety-third birthday recently.

Prairie schooners bound East are the spectacles to which Nebraskans around Arapahoe are treated now. The people are being forced away from the Southwestern country by drought.

A party of explorers sent by the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, D. C., has arrived at Pasadena, Cal., from an expedition into Lower California and adjacent Pacific islands.

A. Drown, of Meelock, Vt., is accused of possessing a hen which, after looking at a three-pound potato grown by Mr. Drown's neighbor, H. P. King, went to the barn and did not come out until it had laid an egg measuring eight and a half by six and a half inches.

Justice as it is dispensed, officially and otherwise, in Arizona had an illustration the other day at Phœnix, when a man who had thrashed a Peeping Tom went to Justice Johnstone and wanted to plead guilty, but was told by the Justice to go back home and drub the offender again upon any provocation.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A flowering plant is said to abstract from the soil two hundred times its own weight in water.

A stock company has been formed in Springfield, Mass., to manufacture musical instruments of aluminum.

The latest thing in the way of inventions is the phonendascope, by means of which you can hear yourself wink.

The laboratories, museums, institutes, etc., connected with the University of Berlin cost the state $530,000 a year.

Sun spots are believed to be openings in the sun's photisphere, or luminous envelope, through which the orb is seen.

There are about 100 grains of iron in the average human body, and yet so important is this exceedingly small quantity that its diminution is attended with very serious results.

The nearest approach of Mars to the sun is 119,500,000 miles; his mean distance, 141,500,000 miles; his greatest distance 154,5000,000. Our mean distance from the sun is about ninety-three million miles. The nearest approach of the two planets to each other is 35,050,000 miles.

The mass of Mars is ten-ninety-fourths that of the Earth; his volume is ten-one-hundredths that of the Earth. The force of gravity, therefore, at the surface of Mars is thirty-eight-one-hundredths that of the Earth, and a man weighing 150 pounds here would weigh only fifty-eight pounds there.

The Trolleys and the Sparrows.

The tremendous increase of the European sparrow in American towns was due largely to the abundant food supply afforded by the offal in the streets. Now that the trolley lines and cable system have so generally superseded the horse-cars, and hundreds of thousands of horses have been banished from city streets, the sparrow's food supply has been restricted in a corresponding degree, and the bird itself has diminished in like ratio. Another anti-sparrow agency in New York is the reformed Street-cleaning Department. There was a time when the sparrows had the street filth pretty much to themselves; but nowadays there is a man with a broom on every block waging war continuously on dirt and so on the sparrow simultaneously.. It may be that while the local sparrow supply has decreased in the towns, the total stock remains as great as it was before; for the sparrows may have deserted the towns only to descend upon the country; so that the farmer may wail that under the new system he not only loses a market for his horses, but has to fed the sparrows too. Such a condition of things, it appears, might well have a place in the political platforms.—Forest and Stream.

The Slate Disappearing.

Students in the Chicago public schools in the primary and the grammar grades have not been compelled to use slates for years. In the high schools they are used only where the retention of a favored Principal is desired. Primary education in Chicago has advanced to that point that the pupil no longer needs a slate or could make use of it if one was at hand. No action of the Health Department of the city has taken the slate out of the public school. According to Superintendent Lane, the slate has disappeared solely because it was not needed. Paper has taken its place with nearly 200,000 pupils. Paper is clean. Pencils are cheap. Slates are expensive and awkward in handling. They have been tabooed in Chicago. The Health Department has never taken up the question.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Laws of Health.

Tramp—Thankee kindly, mum; I'd no hope of gettin' sich a fine supper today, mum. May Heaven bless ye!

Housekeeper—As you've had a good supper, I think you might chop some wood.

"Yes, mum; but you know the old adage, After dinner rest a while; after supper walk a mile. I'll walk the mile first, mum."—New York Weekly.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Divine Chirography."

TEXT: "Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."—Luke x., 20.

Chirography, or the art of handwriting, like the science of acoustics, is in very unsatisfactory state. While constructing a church, and told by some architects that the voice would not be heard in a building shaped like that proposed, I came in much anxiety to this city and consulted with Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, about the law of acoustics. He said: "Go ahead and build your church in the shape proposed, and I think it will be all right. I have studied the laws of sound perhaps more than any man of my time, and I have come so far as this: Two auditoriums may seem to be exactly alike, and in one the acoustics may be good and in the other bad. In the same unsatisfactory stage is chirography, although many declare they have reduced it to a science. There are those who say they can read character by handwriting. It is said that the way one writes the letter "I" decides his egotism or modesty, and the way one writes the letter "O" decides the height and depth of his emotions. It is declared a cramped hand means a cramped nature, and an easy, flowing hand a facile and liberal spirit; but if there be anything in this science, there must be some rules not yet announced, for some of the boldest and most aggressive men have a delicate and small penmanship, while some of the most timid sign their names with the height and width and scope of the name of John Hancock on the immortal document. But while the chirography of the earth is uncertain, our blessed Lord in our text presents the chirography celestial. When addressing the seventy disciples standing before Him, He said: "Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."

Of course, the Bible, for the most part, when speaking of the heavenly world, speaks figuratively while talking about books and about trumpets, and about wings and about gates and about golden pavements and about orchards with twelve crops of fruit—one crop each month—and about the white horses of heaven's cavalry; but we do well to follow out these inspired metaphors and reap from them courage and sublime expectation, and consolation and victory. We are told that in the heavenly library there is a Book of Life. Perhaps there are many volumes in it. When we say a book, we mean all written by the author on that subject. I cannot tell how large those heavenly volumes are, nor the splendor of their binding, nor the number of their pages, nor whether they are pictorialized with some exciting scenes of this world. I only know that the words have not been impressed by type, but written out by some hand, and that all those who, like the seventy disciples to whom the text was spoken, repent and trust the Lord for their eternal salvation, surely have their names written in heaven. It may not be the same name that we carried on earth. We may, through the inconsiderateness of parents, have a name that is uncouth, or that was afterward dishonored by one after whom we were called. I do not know that the seventy entrances of the names of the seventy disciples correspond with the record in the genealogical table. It may not be the name by which we were called on earth, but it will be the name by which heaven will know us, and we will have it announced to us as we pass in, and we will know it so certainly that we will not have to be called twice by it, as in the Bible times the Lord called some people twice by name: "Saul! Saul!" "Samuel! Samuel!" "Martha! Martha!"

In examination of your name in the heavenly archives, if you find it there at all, you will find it written with a bold hand. You have seen many a signature that because of sickness or old age had a tremor in it, yet it was as bold as the man who wrote it. Many an order written on the battlefield and amid the thunder of the cannonade has had evidence of excitement in every word and every letter and in the speed with which it was folded and handed to the officer as he put his foot in the swift stirrups, and yet that commander, notwithstanding his trembling hand, gives a boldness of order that shows itself in every word written. You do not need to be told that a trembling hand does not always mean a cowardly hand. It was with a very trembling hand Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signed his name to the Declaration of American Independence, but no signer had more courage and when some one said, "There are many Charles Carrolls, and it will not be known which one it is," he resumed the pen and wrote Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Trembling hand no sign of timidity. The daring and defiance seen in the way your name is written in heaven is a challenge to all earth and hell to come on if they can to defeat your ransomed soul.

Again, if according to the promise of the text, you are permitted to look into the volumes of eternity and see your name there, you will find it written in lines, in words, in letters unmistakable. Some people have come to consider indistinct and almost unreadable penmanship a mark of genius, and so they affect it. Because every paragraph that Thomas Chalmers, and Dean Stanley, and Lord Byron, and Rufus Choate and other potent men wrote was a puzzle, imitators make their penmanship a puzzle. Alexander Dumas says that plain penmanship is the brevet of incapacity. Then there are some who, through too much demand upon their energies and through lack of time, lose the capacity of making the pen intelligible, and much of the writing of this world is indecipherable. We have seen piles of inexplicable chirography, and we ourselves have helped augment the magnitude. We have not been sure of the name signed, or the sentiment expressed, or whether the reply was affirmative or negative. Through indistinct penmanship last wills and testaments have been defeated, widows and orphans robbed of their inheritance, railroad trains brought into collision through the dim words of a telegram put into the hand of a conductor, and regiments, in this wise, mistaking their instructions, have been sacrified in battle. I asked Bishop Cowie, in Auckland, New Zealand, the Bishop having been in many of the wars, what Tennyson, in his immortal poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," meant by the words, "Some one had blundered," and the Bishop said that the awful carnage at Balaklava was the result of an indistinctly-written and wrongly-read military order. "Some one had blundered." But your name, once written in the Lamb's Book of Life, will be so unmistakable that all heaven can read it at the first glance. It will not be taken for the name of some other, so that in regard to it there shall come to be disputation. Not one of the millions and billions and quadrillions of the finally saved will doubt that it means you and only you. Oh, the glorious, the rapturous certitude of that entrance on the heavenly roll. Not saved in a promiscuous way. Not put into a glorified mob. No, no! Though you came up, the worst sinner that was ever saved, and somebody who knew you in this world at one time as absolutely abandoned and dissolute should say: "I never heard of your conversion and I do not believe you have a right to be here," you could just laugh a laugh of triumph, and, turning over the leaves containing the names of the redeemed, say: "Read it for yourself. That is my name, written out in full, and do you not recognize the handwriting? No young scribe of heaven entered that. No annonymous writer put it there. Do you not see the tremor in the lines? Do you not also see the boldness of the letters? Is it not as plain as yonder throne, as plain as yonder gate? Is it not the name unmistakable and the handwriting unmistakable? The crucified Lord wrote it there the day I repented and turned. Hear it! Hear it! My name is written there! There!"

There is not on earth an autograph letter or signature of Christ. The only time He wrote out a word on earth, though He knew so well how to write, He wrote with reference to having it soon shuffled out by human foot, the time that He stooped down and with His finger wrote on the ground the hypocrisy of the Pharisees. But when He writes your name in the heavenly archives, as I believe He has, or hope He may, it is to stay there from age to age, from cycle to cycle, from eaon to eaon. And so for all you Christian people I do what John G. Whittier, the dying poet, said he wanted done in his home. Lovely man he was! I sat with him in a haymow a whole summer afternoon, and heard him tell the story of his life. He had for many years been troubled with insomnia, and was a very poor sleeper, and he always had the window curtain of his room up so as to see the first intimation of sunrise. When he was breathing his last in the morning hour, in his home in the Massachusetts village, the nurse thought that the light of the rising sun was too strong for him, and so pulled the window curtain down. The last thing the great Quaker poet did was to wave his hand to have the curtain up. He wanted to depart in the full gush of the morning. And I thought it might be helpful and inspiring to all Christian souls to have more light about the future, so I pull up the curtain in the glorious sunrise of my text and say, "Rejoice that your names are written in heaven." Bring on your doxologies! Wave your palms! Shout your victories! Pull up all the curtains of bright expectations! Yea! hoist the window itself and let the perfume of the "morning glories" of the King's garden come in, and the music of harps all a-tremble with symphonies, and the sound of the surf of seas dashing to the foot of the throne of God and the Lamb.

But there is only one word on all this subject of Divine chirography in heaven that confuses me, and that is the small adverb which St. John adds when he quotes the text in Revelation and speaks of some "whose names are not written in the Book of Life of the Lamb slain." Oh, that awful adverb "not!" By full submission to Christ the Lord, have the way all cleared between you and the sublime registration of your name this moment. Why not look up to see that they are all ready to put your name among the blissful immortals? There is the mighty volume: it is wide open. There is the pen: it is from the wing of the "Angel of the New Covenant." There is the ink: it is red from the Calvarean sacrifice. And there is the Divine Scribe: the glorious Lord who wrote your father's name, and your mother's name there, and your child's name there, and who is ready to write your name there. Will you consent that He do it? Before I say "Amen" to this service, ask Him to do it. I wait a moment for the tremendous action of your will, for it is only an action of your will. Here some one says, "Lord Jesus, with pen plucked from angelic wing, and dipped in the red ink of Golgotha, write there either that which is now my earthly name or that which shall be my heavenly name." I pause a second longer that all may consent. The pen of the Divine Scribe is in the fingers and is lifted and is lowered, and it touches the shining page, and the word is traced, in trembling and bold and unmistakable letters. He has put it down in the right place.

And if there be in all this assembly a hopeless case, so-called hopeless by yourself and others, I take the responsibility of saying that there is a place in that Book where your name would exactly fit in, and look beautiful, and you can, quicker than I can clap my hands together, have it there. A religious meeting was thrown open, and all those who could testify of the converting grace of God were asked to speak. Silence reigned a moment, and then a man covered with the marks of dissipation arose and said: "You can see from my looks what I have been, but I am now a saved man. When I left home a thousand miles from here I had so disgraced my father's name that he said, 'As you are going away I have only two things to ask of you, first, that you will never come home again, and next, you will change your name.' I promised. I have not heard my real name for years. I went the whole round of sin, until there was no lower depth to fathom. But I am by the grace of God a changed man. I wrote home asking forgiveness for my waywardness, and here are two letters, one from my father and another from my sister. My mother died of a broken heart. But these two letters ask me to come home, and boys, I start to-morrow morning." The fact was that his name was written in heaven, where I pray God all of our names may be written though so unworthy are the best of us, and all of us. If you have ever been in the thick woods and heard the sound of village bells you know the sound is hindered and muffled by the foliage, though somewhat sweet, but as you come to the edge of the woods the sounds become clearer, and more charming and when you step out from the deep shadows into the sunlight you hear the full, round, mellifluous ringing of the bells. Oh! ye, down in the thick shadows of unbelief and who hear only the faint notes of this Gospel bell, come out into the clear sunlight of pardon and peace, and hear the full chime of eternal harmonies from all the towers of heaven. Oh! Come out of the woods!

SQUIRRELS KILL A COW.

A Farmer Finds a Whole Colony Swarming About His Beast.

Squirrels have always been supposed to be vegetarians, with a pronounced liking for nuts, but a Kentucky colony of the little animals has recently shown a carnivorous disposition and taste for raw beef. John S. Parks, of Triplet, Ky., owns a blood Jersey cow, which feeds in a pasture near Parks's house. Beyond the pasture is a wooded field, where squirrels abound. A few days ago Parks heard his cow bellowing in an unusual manner, and as if in pain.

He went to her assistance and found her on the ground covered with squirrels, which were savagely biting her. The squirrels scampered away at the approach of the man. The cow died an hour later from loss of blood.

Gold for Hoarding.

New York bullion brokers report a constantly increasing demand for gold for hoarding. The prevailing commission charged for gold for this purpose is ¼ per cent. and at this rate the gold finds ready takers. One bullion firm reported that it received orders to buy Russian gold rubles and Austrian florins for persons of those Nationalities living here.

The World's Farm Animals.

Henry Robinson, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has prepared statistics of the number of farm animals in use in the principal countries of the world. He says that there are 67,254,553 horses and 8,865,573 mules and asses in use.

Historic Redemption Rock.

Nestling at the foot of Mount Monadnock, almost under its very shadow, within a stone's throw of the beautiful Wachusett Lake, in Princeton, Mass., says the Boston Globe, is a huge bowlder, made famous in the history of the State by the stirring scene enacted there in the days of the Indian wars.

The place is known as "Redemption Rock," receiving the name from the fact that on this rock John Hoar, a well-known citizen of Concord, concluded negotiations with the Indians for the release of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, who had been taken captive in Lancaster, the oldest town in Worcester County, on February 22d, 1676, by King Philip.

The famous Indian chieftain, with 1500 braves, had carried terror into the towns of that region by his massacres and depredations. At the destruction of Lancaster a few women were spared by the Indians, among them being Mrs. Rowlandson, the wife of the parish minister. The record of her wanderings and subsequent release were duly written out by her in a book published in 1682 by Samuel Green, in Cambridge.

Mrs. Rowlandson was captured by a Narragansett Indian and sold to Quinnopin, a Sagamore, who married King Philip's wife's sister. Much of the narrative is given to the description of the wanderings for two months through swamp and forest as far as the Connecticut River and back to Wachusett. Mrs. Rowlandson's release from her captor, Quinnopin, was purchased by Mr. Hoar for a pint of rum.

Sixteen years ago this summer George F. Hoar, of Worcester, a descendant of John Hoar, purchased the half acre of land on which "Redemption Rock" is located. On the southerly side of the bowlder, which is about twelve feet high, has been carved this inscription:

"Upon this rock, May 2, 1676, was made the agreement for the release of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, of Lancaster, between the Indians and John Hoar, of Concord. King Philip was with the Indians, but refused his consent."

A Labor Saving Postal.

A novel and time saving device in the nature of a postal card has originated in Germany. If half that is said of American haste is true, remarks Youth's Companion, the device should become popular if introduced into this country. One side of the card bears the postage stamp and the address. On the other side are printed words, followed by blank spaces, for replies to the questions suggested. An example, with the replies made in one instance by the person who sent the card, is subjoined:

Arrived, June 10. Society, fine. Health, good. Scenery, beautiful. Fun, immense. Lodgings, fair to middling. Weather, clear. Money, growing less. General remarks, would like to live here.

Indians Seldom Need Dentists.

"An Indian came to my office and had a tooth filled and another extracted," said a Waterville (Me.) dentist. This dentist went on to say that he had been practicing dentistry for over thirty years, and this is the first time in all his experience he has ever done any work for an Indian, or had ever known of an Indian having anything done to his teeth.—Boston Herald.

At Richmond, Mo., a thorn from a hedge he was trimming flew into the eye of a gardener, and, the point breaking off in the eyeball, sight was destroyed.

New Pullman Service to Texas, Mexico and the Pacific Coast.

Commencing October 1st, the Southern Railway "Piedmont Air Line" will inaugurate a new Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Line between New York, Birmingham, Alabama, and Washington, and Galveston, Texas. Connecting at New Orleans with the trains of the Southern Pacific R. R., carrying Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, New Orleans to San Francisco and City of Mexico. The new sleeping car service will be operated on the "United States Fast Mail," leaving New York 12.15 midnight, and Washington, D. C., 11.15 A. M. The famous Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled Limited continues to leave New York daily at 4.30 P. M., carrying Dining Cars and Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Car, New York to New Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, and Hot Springs, N. C. For further information call on or address, General Eastern Office, 271 Broadway.

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I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

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"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Paid His Wedding Fee in Hay.

Last week a young called upon Judge C. C. Maiden, in the Valley Chapel neighborhood, and requested His Honor to perform the marriage ceremony for him and his fiancee on the next Sunday. The young man said he had no money, but could pay the fee in hay. Judge Maiden told him to come on with his bride and his hay. Sure enough, last Sunday the happy couple came riding in triumph on a big load of alfalfa. The ceremony was performed quickly, the hay unloaded into the Justice's mow, and then the bride and bridegroom, their faces aglow with joy, seated themselves on the rack and drove off.—Walla Walla (Wash.) Statesman.

The Average Baby's Size.

An average child measures about nineteen and a half inches at birth if a boy and half an inch less if a girl. A child increases more rapidly in length during the first week than at any subsequent period, and should gain an inch during the first month of its life.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

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WHAT IS "WALL STREET?"

The above question has been put to an exchange and following is the reply which will be read with interest: What is "Wall Street?" Railroads are built, factories are built and run, money is loaned and all the work of civilized life is done and carried on not by individual men but by corporations. Who owns the big corporations, railroads, banks, factories and so on? Tens of thousands of industrious, thrifty, saving people. The Pennsylvania railroad was organized fifty years ago by a handful of men. You could have put them all in a small room. To-day some 28,000 people own the road and among these "people" are insurance companies and saving banks, so that the real number of people who "own" the shares and bonds of the Pennsylvania is to be numbered by the hundred thousand. The New York Central was owned by 1200 persons twenty-seven years ago when it was organized. It has now over 9000 owners and there are besides the bonds, many of which are held by saving banks in trust for 1,600,000 depositors. The bigger the corporation the more its shares tend to divide up. The railroads of the country have about 250,000 shareholders and there are as many more bondholders. The national banks are owned by 500,000. One-fifth of the real estate mortgage debt of the country is security for savings bank deposits, building association shares and life insurance, and the holders of these deposits, shares and policies number about 15,000,000, more than will vote next November.

With these millions of owners for billions of dollars of property represented by shares and bonds, there has to be a place where this property can be bought and sold and where exchanges can take place, and that is "Wall Street." It is the market for this kind of property. There are there the few great holders, but there also are the many whose holdings are still greater than the holdings of the few. As in all markets there is cheating and sharp practice. There are men that make money of the innocent, the credulous and the unwary. Every county fair has its sharpers.

No one abolishes fairs on this account. Men gamble in wheat. No one proposes to abolish sales of wheat. Men gamble in shares. This is no reason for abolishing this great market for shares. Nor are the shares all. Scores of banks and as many trust companies gather to a focus at Wall Street great masses of mobile capital. No new country ever built its own railroads. It cannot. Yearly the gap between cotton and the mill, between wheat and the consumer, between coal and iron and the great public has to be bridged. This is done by gathering in Wall Street great masses of capital fed from ten thousand sources, the loans of insurance companies, the purchases of new bonds by saving banks and all the various ways in which the thrifty savings of the industrious are kept increasing in value because they are united and kept in use.

When people attack "Wall Street" they are really attacking the great market in which a ready sale for securities and a constant supply and demand for credit enables the saving to find securities in which they can put their money. The sums saved have to be put somewhere, and while a very large share are loaned on mortgages a still larger share goes to Wall Street and finds there the securities in which they can be invested. As in all trade, there are losses, there are cheats, there are swindles; but this does not interfere with the fact that all the land gains by this open market for capital.

Where laws are enforced, where the currency is sound, where contracts are kept and where manufactures are protected property of all sorts increases, and its owners multiply and increases because wages are high and savings many until great masses each own a little property. As for "Wall Street" being Republican or Democratic, this is nonsense. New York is a Democratic city and quite a large share—perhaps a majority—of the men on Wall Street are Democrats, but this has nothing to do one way or the other with the place as a great market for capital.

There is not a country or a town which is not able to borrow at a lower rate because in Wall Street the men who loan money are competing with each other. There is not a man who borrows or invests who is not able to do it more cheaply and more safely because a great mass of loanable capital is gathered in Wall Street. The men who attack "Wall Street" are either ignorant men or else they are men to whom the payment of a just debt is odious. But the thrift, the industry and the savings of the land profit because the existence of a great market for capital in all its forms renders the interest on loans cheaper, makes the building of railroads easier and operates to diffuse property and cause small investments and savings both safe and profitable.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons.

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